The New-York Times.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

The Rebel Batteries at Aquia Creek Struck by Federal Lightning.

Batteries Silenced and Rebels Reported Killed.

"NOBODY HURT" ON OUR SIDE.

Brilliant Dash of Federal Cavalry at Fairfax.

A Single Company Charge Among Fifteen Hundred of the Enemy.

Between Twenty and Thirty Rebels Reported Killed.

Several Taken Prisoners.

Skirmishing with Rebel Scouts at Alexandria.

TRIFLING LOSS OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS.

A Party of Virginians Repulsed at Williamsport.

Important Movements to be Made To-day.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT AQUIA CREEK.

ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, June 1.

The steamer *Gipsey*, from Farlington *via* Fort Washington at 10 o'clock this morning, brings the following information, which had been received at the latter place:

The engagement at Aquia Creek resulted in the retirement of the *Freeborn* and *Anacosta*, after a severe fight, in which a number were killed on both sides. The two steamers retired to await the *Pawnee*.

The *Pawnee* stopped at Fort Washington, to await the arrival of the transport *Baltimore*, with troops, supposed to be the New-York Seventy-first Regiment. The *Pawnee* and the *Baltimore* proceeded in company.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 1—P. M.

The official report of the affair at Acquia Creek represents the conduct of the naval officers as daring and efficient, and deals with particularly the contest of yesterday. The enemies' batteries within range were silenced, but a gun at a distance could not be harmed. A seaman on board one of the Federal vessels was wounded. It is not known what damage was done to the rebels, but it is certain that the shells burst over or near those who were serving the guns.

A lady who arrived here this evening, says that the vessel on which she was a passenger passed within sight of Aquia Creek, this afternoon, and she distinctly saw the engagement then taking place.

Reports continue to represent the Seventy-first Regiment of New-York as having gone to Aquia Creek, but this is incorrect. Although last night orders for them to be in readiness to depart at a moment's warning were issued, they were subsequently revoked.

Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 1—3 P. M.

By the arrival at the Navy-yard of the steamer *Resolute*, Lieut. BUDD, commanding, we have full particulars of the attack on the batteries at Aquia Creek yesterday. Yesterday morning, the *Freeborn*, Capt. WARD, opened fire on the ferry-boat *Page*, lying at the right of the dépôt. The second round was fired at the dépôt building; the third across the bow of the *Page*. By this time three batteries had opened on the *Freeborn*, supported by the gun-boats *Anacosta*, *Resolute*, and schooner-tender *Taylor*.

As soon as the vessels had fixed their range, they commenced firing shell with marked effect, several of them falling into the batteries. In a few minutes their small batteries were completely silenced. The main battery on the hill, supposed to be armed with ten rifled cannon, now opened a terrific fire upon the flotilla, to which the *Freeborn* and *Anacostia* replied with considerable effect. The *Anacostia* took up a position and played upon the dépôt with rapidity, firing thirteen shells, three of them taking effect and causing much consternation among the rebels. The *Resolute* did not use her guns, owing to the fact that their calibre was too small to do effective service. Only one shot struck the flotilla. It was a ricochet shot, striking the *Freeborn* on the gunwale, and passing over one of the sailor's arms, doing him no harm; then striking a gun carriage, it fell upon the deck.

No one was killed or wounded on our side. On the rebel side the damage was considerable, as men were seen conveying the dead and wounded to places of safety. We have no means of knowing the exact loss on the rebel side.

At ten minutes of 12 o'clock, the firing ceased, and the flotilla hauled off.

The *Resolute* arrived here at noon, having in tow a coal boat, to obtain fuel for the squadron.

The *Pawnee* was passed last night *en route* for the late scene of action. The flotilla is at anchor, within five miles of Acquia Creek. It is believed impossible to silence the third battery, as it is of rifled cannon, without a landing force.

FIRST CAVALRY SKIRMISH IN VIRGINIA.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Va., Saturday, June 1.

Subjoined is a dispatch from Lieut. THOMAS, of the Second United States Cavalry, to Col. DAVID HUNTER, of the Third United States Cavalry, now commanding the First Brigade in the Department of Eastern Virginia.

From letters found on the prisoners, we learn that six hundred Indians, now enlisted in the rebel army, were expected to pass through Warrenton on May 16, but were suddenly ordered to report at Harper's Ferry, and took a different road.

Another letter alludes sympathetically to the bad food and commissariat of the Confederate army.

A third is a memorial to exculpate JAMES BENNETT, arrested by the rebels in Alexandria, from the charge of having shod horses for the Federal forces. The memorial is signed by many prominent citizens, whose names are duly noted, professing devotion to the rebel cause.

Col. HUNTER, acting Brigadier General, is Colonel of the Third U. S. Cavalry, a new regiment. He served with distinction in Mexico. H.

CAMP UNION, Va., Saturday, June 1, 1861.

Col. D. Hunter, Third Cavalry, Commanding First Brigade, Department Eastern Virginia.

SIR: I have the honor to report, that pursuant to verbal instructions received from the Colonel Commanding, I left this camp on the evening of the 31st of May, in command of B. Company, Second Cavalry, for the purpose of reconnoitering the country in the vicinity of Fairfax Court-house. Upon approaching the town, the enemy's picket guard was surprised and captured. Several documents were found on their persons, which I herewith inclose.

On entering the town of Fairfax my command was fired upon by rebel troops from the windows and house-tops. I charged with my company on the mounted rifles, and succeeded in driving them from the town. Immediately two or three additional companies came up to their relief, who immediately commenced firing upon us, which fire I again returned.

Perceiving that I was largely outnumbered, I deemed it advisable to retreat, which I did in good order, taking five prisoners, fully armed and equipped, and two horses.

My loss during the engagement is as follows: Three men missing, three slightly wounded, and six horses lost.

Loss on the rebel side, twenty to twenty-five men killed and wounded.

From observations made during the engagement, I should judge that the rebel force at that point numbers fully fifteen hundred men.

Capts. CARRY, FEARING, and Adjutant FRANK, of the Fifth, New-York State Militia, accompanied my command as volunteers, and I regret to state that Capt. CARRY was wounded in the foot.

Lieut. D. S. GORDON, of the Second Dragoons, temporarily attached to Company B, accompanied me, and rendered valuable services.

The prisoners, horses, arms and equipments taken have been this day sent in to Gen. MANSFIELD.

I have the honor to be, Sir, yours respectfully,

CHAS. H. TOMPKINS.

First Lieut. Comd'g, Co. B, Third Cavalry.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Saturday, June 1.

It was reported at daybreak this morning that Company B, of the United States Dragoons, Lieut. TOMPKINS, while reconnoitering in the neighborhood of Fairfax Court-house, twelve miles from Alexandria, were fired into by Confederate troops. The dragoons charged four times through the village, and were fired upon by the Confederates concealed in houses. Lieuts. TOMPKINS and GORDON, both had horses shot under them. Three other horses were also wounded. Two men are missing and three are wounded. The dragoons estimate that they killed fifteen to twenty of the Confederates. They brought to the camp of the New-York Twenty eighth Regiment five prisoners, and are now in camp there. The report was brought by a gentleman just from the camp.

The Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment arrived at Alexandria to-day.

A cartman brought in three wounded soldiers this morning from the neighborhood of the Fairfax Court-house.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 1.

This afternoon's *Star* gives the following full account of the affair at Fairfax Court-house: Last night Company B, of the Second Cavalry, 47 privates, under Lieut. TOMPKINS and Second Lieut. GORDON, and three members of the New-York Fifth Regiment, Quartermaster FEARING, Assistant-Quartermaster CAREY, and Adjutant FRANK, reconnoitering within 300 yards of Fairfax Court house, by the Winchester road, were fired on by two of a picket of the Virginia troops. They took one of the two a prisoner, and the other escaped, though fired at. The Cavalry Company then charged into the village from the north side, and were fired on from the Union Hotel, formerly kept by JAS. JACKSON, who killed Col. ELLSWORTH. The man firing on them was instantly shot down. The cavalry then charged down through the principal steeet of the village, and were fired upon from many houses, and from platoons behind fences. Having passed thus to the end of the village, they wheeled about and instantly charged back, and were then met by two considerable detachments, with a field piece. Turning, they cut through a third detachment in the rear, and left the village bringing with them five prisoners, and killing throughout the engagement twenty seven men. Two of the United States cavalry are missing, two are killed, and Assistant Quartermaster CAREY, of the New-York Fifth Regiment, is wounded in the foot. Lieut. TOMPKINS had two horses shot under him, the last one falling on his leg, injuring it slightly. The wounded are under the care of Drs. HASSE and ROOSA, of the New-York Fifth.

ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, June 1—P. M.

LOYAL WILLIAMS, of Washington, who has been imprisoned at Richmond as a spy for four days, chanced to be at Fairfax Court-house last night. From his statement it appears that the only one killed in the rebel camp was Capt. JOHN Q. MARR, of the Warrenton Rifles. He heard the troops coming up and ordered them to halt. They replied that they were Capt. POWELL's Cavalry Company. Capt. MARR then ordered his men to arms, when the United States Dragoons fired a volley, killing Capt. MARR. Instantly the rebels rushed out in undress, and in a disordered condition, and fired on the cavalry at random. The cavalry then made a charge, and having fired three volleys, retired. The rebels pursued them for some distance, and subsequently a young rebel returned to the camp, with two dragoons as prisoners, and their horses. Mr. WILLIAMS is certain that the reports in the Washington papers of the number killed are greatly exaggerated. The roll was called this morning, and fifteen of the rebels did not answer to their names, but their absence was on account of their being on picket and other duty. During the skirmish, messengers were sent to Centreville, where there are 2,000 South Carolina troops, it being supposed that the dragoons were but the advance of the Federal grand army. Extra Billy SMITH figured in the fight, and the Colonel in command was wounded. A heavy rain commenced falling this evening. There is no anticipation of any attack here, the campaign for the present being confined to guerilla warfare.

A SKIRMISH AT ARLINGTON MILLS.

ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, June 1.

Shortly before 12 o'clock last night, a skirmish took place at Arlington Mills between Capt. BROWN's company of Zouaves and Capt. ROTH's Company E, of the Michigan Regiment, and a scouting party of nine Virginians. The Zouaves had just arrived to relieve the Michiganders, and had posted sentinels when the Virginians attacked them. The Federals drove them away. One Zouave was killed and another wounded. It is supposed that one rebel was killed or wounded, as in the retreat he was carried off. The rebels retired to the woods during the night, and in the morning took a hand-car and left for parts unknown. The Federals endeavored to pursue them. An employe of the mills named MORTIMER was shot early in the morning by the same scouting party.

FURTHER REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, June 1.

A sentinel at Cloud's Mills, on the outskirts of Alexandria, was shot dead during last night, and another wounded, probably by the rebel scouts.

A river craftsman, who arrived late last night, has reported that while passing Aquia Creek he heard a continuous firing in the direction of the creek.

The dispatch from Capt. DAHLGREN, in this morning's papers, gives confirmation, awaited by your correspondent, before mentioning the rumor.

The earnest hope entertained by many in the North that secession would dwindle away before the United States forces, and loyalty raise its head, is not reassured by an interview with prominent citizens of Alexandria, who express their grievances in the strongest language. The officers in command exert themselves to their utmost to create a better feeling, with partial success.

The experience gained from this occupation will doubtless lead to great discrimination in the future selection of troops for this purpose.

Col. STONE, while in command here, gained great favor among the citizens for his efforts to subdue some unruly spirits among the military, whose conduct has a very injurious effect on successful dissemination of Union principles.

There are many unsatisfactory rumors afloat with reference to the movements of Gen. LEE.

The present unprotected situation of Alexandria reassures many, as it is not believed that the movements of the Virginia forces will be so conducted as unnecessarily to hazard the lives of Southern women and children, or the property of Southern citizens.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 1.

I made a circuit of the entire encampment on the Virginia side, this afternoon. The troops were all hard at work on the entrenchments. They work night and day. Col. CORCORAN's regiment, the Sixty-ninth, have done nobly. In one week more they will have completed the fort, on the heights opposite Georgetown. Two sides are nearly complete, and faced with sods twelve feet high. The trench around the walls is nine feet deep and eight wide. It commands the valleys around in all directions.

THE CONNECTICUT TROOPS TO MOVE.

The Connecticut regiments were ordered across the river to-night. They will march probably about 12 o'clock, unless the order is countermanded. The men are pleased at the prospect of active work.

The Mexican correspondence of some of your New-York cotemporaries, representing difficulty in the reception of Mr. CORWIN as the representative of the United States, is in error. I have this from the most undoubted authority, such as cannot be disputed. It is based upon official advices just received here. The article quoted from *l'Union*, of Vera Cruz, of May 12, was written by a Frenchman, not in the confidence of the Mexican Government, and who knows nothing of its purposes. His friends are in the South, and all his sympathies are with the Rebel Confederacy—therefore it gives no true idea of our relations with Mexico, which I am authorized to say are of the most friendly character, with no prospect whatever of a recognition of the Bowie-knife aristocracy Government. The news, or what purports to be news from there, in the same correspondence is pronounced utterly false, and manufactured to create confidence and strength for the South. The Mexican Minister received his dispatches last night, which had been delayed several days on the passage, as they were sent in a sailing transport. Señor M. DOBLADO, of that Legation, has fully recovered from his severe attack of fever.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

Gen. RUNION yesterday hoisted the New-Jersey State flag in the centre of the camp, and christened it Camp Princeton. There was considerable excitement this morning in all the camps along the line, when the news of the Fairfax Court-house affair reached them. The prisoners were taken up to Gen McDOWELL's head-quarters, at the Arlington House They were treated very kindly and courteously by the troops.

The newly-appointed Lieutenants and Paymasters, both in the army and navy, are to be ordered to immediate service.

THE AFFAIR AT FAIRFAX.

Just before daylight, this morning, as Company B, numbering sixty men, United States Dragoons, who have been stationed in Texas, were reconnoitering in the town of Fairfax, they were fired upon by the secession forces, who numbered five companies of eighty each. The Federal troops were passing through a deep gully, when the rebels opened fire upon them. Their forces were stationed on both sides, and at the head of the gully. The United States troops then made three charges through the streets, shooting all the Secessionists that could be seen. The enemy were in houses, and fired from the windows. They were armed with artillery, but their cannon were unloaded.

The Federal forces, after killing and wounding forty of the rebels, then made a gallant charge through the lower entrance of the gully, capturing seven prisoners. The Federal forces fought nobly, against seven times their number, and the order for retreat was not giuen until the Artillery was brought to bear on them. While returning, one of their prisoners attempted to escape, and he was shot, dying instantly.

Lieuts. TOMPKINS and GORDON had their horses shot under them, and narrowly escaped. Two of our soldiers were killed, and three of them were lost.

The prisoners were brought to the city to-day, in covered wagons, and after examination they were sent to the Navy Yard, under an escort of a file of soldiers, to be kept with the other prisoners. Seven horses were also captured, and a number of rifles.

THE AFFAIR AT AQUIA CREEK.

The steamers *Yankee* and *Pawnee* were, to day, sent down to the aid of the steamers attacking the batteries at Aquia Creek. By the latest accounts from there, I learn that they have dislodged and silenced all the guns except one thirty-two pounder, which is planted on a high hill, and cannot be reached except by a land force.

ANOTHER BIG SCARE.

There was another scare in Washington this afternoon, caused by the noise of guns fired on the other side af the river. It took some time for the crowd to comprehend that the troops were closing up the week with a little practice.

It is about settled that Gen. BANKS will be detailed to the Quartermaster's Department, and that he will certainly accept the duty. The Department needs pruning and systematizing, and Gen. BANKS has the capacity to bring order out of chaos

Gen. CAMERON did not visit Fort Monroe to-day, as it was anticipated he would do. The business of his Department is so great that it prevents his visiting the works even in this immediate vicinity. He is night and day at his office, and works incessantly.

The music in the President's grounds, this afternoon, was from the Marine Band. The President, Mrs. LINCOLN, and their elder son, ROBERT, occupied their usual places on the balcony. The firing on the opposite side of the river commenced while the band was playing, and for awhile created much excitement among the citizens present. So positive were some that an engagement had taken place, that they assured me they could see the uniforms of the Virginians.

ANOTHER ADVANCE TO BE MADE.

It is probable another advance of our troops will be made to-morrow night, if not in the morning. By taking possession of the dépôt at Aquia Creek, the Federal Government threatens the connections of the rebels with Richmond and the South, involving the necessity of their evacuating their position at Harper's Ferry. In a few days, probably not exceeding a week, the Federal Government will have possession of all of Virginia, except perhaps the city of Richmond, and the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth. The rebels must fall back, and probably the advance of two rebel regiments to within 15 miles of this city, was a feint to cover the retreat of the main body in camp at Manassas and Harper's Ferry. It was the only military movement that Gen. LEE, the Rebel Commander, could make, unless he is so rash as to precipitate a fight with a largely superior, better disciplined, better armed force. Such a blunder Gen. LEE is not likely to make. He knows the power he has to contend against, and though the privates of the Southern forces may think they can whip double their number, Gen. LEE knows quite to the contrary, and certainly will not willingly enter upon such a conflict.

The report of the death of Judge DOUGLAS created much feeling. It was promptly contradicted, and this afternoon the father of Mrs. DOUGLAS received a dispatch which gives hopes of his ultimate recovery. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 1.

All orders for the movement of troops are guardedly concealed from inquirers, for reasons eminently proper. What is known of them can therefore be gathered only from public observation. That frequent alarms startle the respective camps and excite, if possible, increased watchfulness, is a fact beyond a doubt. The programmes are constantly changed, according to circumstances, the Department being kept constantly advised, day and night, of all important incidents receiving attention. This will account for the non execution of prearranged plans. It not unfrequently appears that accounts are greatly, though unintentionally, exaggerated by those who are most to be trusted for reliability, while events of minor importance are magnified, owing to the excitement occasionally prevalent in the camps. It is a reasonable presumption in military circles that the Federal authorities know at least as much of the Confederate movements as the enemy does of those of the former.

An official report made by Gen. McDOWELL to the War Department, gives the loss of the Union troops at Fairfax Court-house at four, and that of the Confederates at 27.

The military head-quarters here are informed that one Fire Zouave was killed and another wounded off Alexandria last night.

FALSE ALARM IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 1—P. M.

This afternoon, the firing of heavy guns on the Virginia side of the Potomac, occasioned much excitement, and rumors rapidly spread throughout the city of a fight in progress. The crowd at the concert in the President's grounds were soon thinned of auditors, and of frightened women and children especially under that mistaken idea. The highest portions of buildings were soon occupied by anxious spectators, some with spy-glasses, to see the conflict, but the military on the Virginia side were merely trying the range of their guns.

A SKIRMISH AT WILLIAMSPORT.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Pa., Saturday, June 1.

A slight skirmish occurred to day at Williamsport, between Capt. KENNEDY's Company of Home Guards, and some Virginians. Three of the Virginians were wounded. Nobody was hurt on our side.

A terrible fracas occurred in the negro quarter of the town this evening. FRANK JONES, the negro proprietor of a barber-shop, shot and wounded two soldiers. JONES then fled, but was pursued by the companions of the soldiers and instantly killed. The two soldiers are seriously if not fatally wounded.

The Sixth, Twenty-first and Twenty-third Regiments are encamped at Camp McClure, adjoining the town.

The Second, Third and Twenty-fourth Regiments, and the Scott Legion, are at Camp Miles, four miles south of here.

Three hundred and fifty regular dragoons, under Col. THOMAS, and the Philadelphia City Troop, ninety horses, are encamped in the woods adjoining Camp McClure.

The regulars of Col. THOMAS are considered the crack regiment in the service.

A large number of army wagons and horses reached here last night. Gen PATTERSON and staff are expected to-morrow.

Several additional regiments are expected by Monday.

IMPORTANT FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Saturday, June 1.

A scout who left Harper's Ferry last night, reports, after a stay of two days, the average desertions per day at twenty-five. The character of the surrounding country affords peculiar facilities for desertion.

Quantities of provisions were taken to Harper's Ferry from the Maryland side, which ought to be stopped by the Government immediately.

Army officers believe that unless the Virginia forces at Harper's Ferry retreat, they will be surrounded within a week.

Gen. PATTERSON passes, upon a special train to-morrow for Chambersburgh. He will have charge of an expedition. Three regular officers are serving on his staff.

The numbers of the forces on the Maryland Heights, overlooking Harper's Ferry, is less than a thousand. These have four guns in a battery.

The clothing of the Virginia soldiers is worn out so that they are obliged to wear blankets during the hottest part of the day, to conceal their deficiency. The Kentucky and the Southern Confederate State troops are well clad. The troops speak depressingly of the state of affairs, but declare they will fight hard.

No troops have yet been moved from Chambersburgh southward.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, June 1.

Three regiments pass through here to-morrow, *en route* for Chambersburgh, one from Philadelphia, and two from Lancaster. Capt. CAMPBELL's Artillery are now here, with their guns in fine condition.

Three thousand men are lying in Camp Curtin, and will be organized into regiments this week.

Advices from Chambersburgh, received here this evening, say that the Philadelphia regiments are in high spirits, and are eager for an advance. No movement Southward will be made from Chambersburgh before Wednesday.

There is a positive certainty that the rebels of Virginia have a full knowledge of all the movements of the Pennsylvania troops.

THE DEFENCES OF ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, June 1.

The Michiganders and Zouaves are busily employed throwing up breastworks, and will soon have finished very strong fortifications, which in case of an advance movement of the Federal troops, will serve as an important protection in retreat. An advance from this point at present does not seem feasible, as the occupying of more interior points would only serve to weaken the position of the Federal forces. The strengthening of this point as a protection to any movement that may be made *via* Harper's Ferry, seems more the purpose of the Government. The numerous skirmishes that occur are each magnified into battles, and an examination into their truthfulness seems to be the most generous course of a reporter for the public, in their present state of agitation. There is but one telegraph instrument in this city, which is mostly occupied with Government business.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 1.

There is much anxiety here to learn the details of the conflicts on the Virginia shore.

Many reports are circulating of hostilities in the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry or Williamsport, but there is nothing reliable.

To-night a detachment of the Regiment of Colonel LEWIS paid a visit to the Police Marshal's office, to inquire about certain guns which were delivered today by the Marshal into the hands of the agent of the State, acting under the authority of the Governor. The result of the inquiry appeared to be satisfactory, and the soldiers soon marched back to their camp.

REPORTS FROM ST. LOUIS AND THE SOUTH.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 1.

Two regiments of Iowa volunteers are now quartered in Keokuk, and a third is expected daily.

The Legislature of Iowa has voted an appropriation of $800,000 for war purposes.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of the 27th ult., announces the arrival at that port of the privateer *Calhoun*, having in tow the schooner *John Adams*, of Boston; the brig *Panama* and the schooner *Mermaid*, of Princeton, Mass., all whalers, having 160 barrels of oil aboard.

A Montgomery dispatch, dated the 24th ult., to the Mobile *Advertiser*, says that an order has been issued to the clerks of the Departments to be ready to leave for Richmond on Wednesday or Thursday.

Col. McARTHUR's Regiment of Illinois has not yet moved southward, but is under orders to march at a moment's notice.

Gen. DONIPHAN has declined the Brigadier-Generalship tendered him by Gov. JACKSON.

JEFF. DAVIS IN RICHMOND.

ACCOUNT OF HIS JOURNEY AND RECEPTION.

A SPEECH FROM THE REBEL PRESIDENT.

From the Richmond Enquirer of Thursday.

President DAVIS, accompanied by his Aid, Col. WIGFALL, and lady, and by Hon. ROBERT TOOMBS, of Georgia, left Montgomery by cars on Sunday evening last. They made no special stoppage on the route, and owing to previous severe indisposition of the President, it was desirable that his trip to Richmond should be as private as practicable.

At each station, his friends endeavored to convey this information to the citizens, but it was really to no purpose. No matter where the cars stopped, even though it was only for wood or for water, throngs of men, women, and children, would gather around the cars, asking, in loud shouts, "Where is President DAVIS?" "JEFF. DAVIS, the old hero!" and he was forced to make his appearance, and frequently to address them. Even we could see handkerchiefs waving and gay flags and bouquets.

When the flute-like voice of DAVIS arose upon the air, hushed to stillness by the profound respect of his auditors, it was not long before there was an outburst of feeling which gave vent in a tornado of voices; these would break forth in constant succession to the end of his address. Every sentiment he uttered seemed to well up from his heart, and was received with the wildest enthusiasm. When he concluded, three hearty cheers were sent up from the multitude.

The crowd then shouted for WIGFALL, and no excuse was tolerated. In vain he would seek some remote part of the cars; the crowd hunted him up, and the welkin rang with rejoicings, as he addressed them in his emphatic and fervent style of oratory. Next would be heard a cry for "TOOMBS!" He, too, sought to avoid the call. "TOOMBS!" "TOOMBS!" and the sturdy Georgian statesman had to respond. His frank and open manner came home to the hearts of all. Whether in his own State, in South Carolina, in Alabama, or North Carolina, "BOB TOOMBS," as they familiarly call him in Georgia, was always welcome when he addressed the people.

In Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Goldsborough the crowds assembled were very large, and the enthusiasm unbounded.

At Goldsborough, while partaking of his supper in the hall of the hotel, the table was thronged with beautiful girls, and many were bedecking him with garlands of flowers, while others fanned him. It was a most interesting occasion. The military had formed into squares to receive him from the cars; guns were fired, and the band struck up inspiriting martial airs during the interval of supper.

The whole country is a camp. On every hand we see soldiers—and every day the cars were crowded with them. From appearances, they are the flower of the South. The journey of President DAVIS from Montgomery to the capital, was one continuous ovation. The whole soul of the South is in this war; and the confidence manifested in our President, in the many scenes which transpired on this trip, shows that the mantel of WASHINGTON falls gracefully upon his shoulders.

Never were a people more enraptured with their Chief Magistrate than ours are with President DAVIS, and the trip from Montgomery to Richmond will ever be remembered with delight by all who witnessed it. The eagerness of young and old of all classes to catch a glimpse of him, or take him by the hand, is beyond description. The trip has infused a martial feeling in our people that knows no bounds.

While, however, there is a rush to the battle field in our older States, which threatens to fill up all the ranks in our army, we must have a thought for the far distant West, and give our young sister States an opportunity to unite their names in the history of our war on the borders of Virginia.

The President and suite were welcomed to Virginia by a deputation of the Governor of the State and the Mayor of Richmond. These gentlemen reached the party at Petersburg, and accompanied them to the city.

AT THE NEW FAIR GROUNDS.

At about 5½ o'clock President DAVIS, accompanied by a *cortége* on horseback, left his quarters at the Spotswood House, and proceeded to the New Fair Grounds. Here a large number of ladies and gentlemen had assembled, and on his arrival greeted him with the heartiest demonstrations of pleasure.

On leaving his saddle, the President was surrounded by an eager crowd of soldiers and civilians, whom he indulged to a hand shaking performance until the pressure became so great that he was compelled to retire to the balcony of the Executive Department, where, in response to the demands of the assemblage, he delivered the following brief and pertinent speech:

MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am deeply impressed with the kindness of your manifestations. I look upon you as the last, best hope of liberty; and in our liberty alone is our Constitutional Government to be preserved. Upon your strong right arm depends the success of our country, and, in asserting the birth-right to which you were born, you are to remember that life and blood are nothing, as compared with the immense interests you have at stake. [Cheers.]

"It may be that you have not long been trained, that you have much to learn of the act of war, but I know that there beats in the breasts of Southern sons, a determination never to surrender—a determination never to go home but to tell a tale of honor. [Cries of "never!" and applause.] Though great may be the disparity of numbers, give us a fair field and a free fight, and the Southern banner will float in triumph everywhere. [Cheers.] The country relies upon you. Upon you rest the hopes of our people; and I have only to say, my friends, that to the last breath of my life, I am wholly your own. [Tremendous cheers.]

President DAVIS then retired from the balcony. Ex-Senator WIGFALL, Gov. LETCHER and Mayor MAYO followed with brief speeches, in response to the calls of the crowd, after which the President and suite proceeded to the adjoining parade-ground, where a review of the troops took place.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 1.

A steamer from Old Point brings intelligence from Fortress Monroe, up to 5 o'clock on Friday evening.

The New-York Naval Brigade had landed, and encamped near Hampton. Great complaint was made of their want of arms, uniforms and camp equipage. When will the authorities of New-York learn that it is the height of folly and cruelty to send troops to the seat of war in such a condition?

Col. BARTLETT has nearly 500 men in full view of the enemy's batteries, without arms to defend themselves.

Two more regiments from New-York were hourly expected at Fortress Monroe.

A battery of heavy cannon is being erected at Newport News.

The Federal transports constantly pass Sewall's Point, just beyond the range of the rebel battery, whose sentinels are visible.

There is no recent intelligence from Norfolk.

Commodore PENDERGAST will not allow a boat to go up with a flag of truce, although parties here are anxious to bring away relatives.

The *Quaker City* yesterday brought up the prize schooner *Lynchburg*, of Richmond, from Rio de Janeiro, with a cargo of 3,000 bags of coffee.

The fugitives now in Fortress Monroe and the Camp are mustered and provided with rations like the soldiers.

Gen. BUTLER has issued a stringent order against plundering in the neighborhood.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE DIRECT.

The United States transport *State of Georgia*, Capt. GARVIN, 24 hours from Fortress Monroe, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

The *State of Georgia* brings as passengers, Major TURNER, bearer of dispatches from Gen. BUTLER, and Lieut. BUSH, First Regiment New-York National Guards. The following passengers were taken from on board United States frigate *Cumberland*, being fugitives from Norfolk: Mrs. Gleeson and child, Mrs. Edgar, Mrs. Richardson and two children, Miss Barry and three children, Miss N. Bland, Mrs. Butler and three children, Randolph Miller and family, W. T. B. Van Orden, G. W. Ross, M. G. Elouse, H. W. King, J. N. King, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Carnody and two children, Mrs. McDonough and two children, Mrs. Miskey and child, J. McCabe and family, Mrs. Neagle, P. King and family, A. McDonough and four children, P. O'Connor, M. Connelly and family, P. Connelly, M. Casey. Total, 70.

May 29.—The steamship *Coatzacoalcos* arrived with the New-York Naval Brigade.

May 30.—The United States ship *Quaker City* brought in the schooner *Lynchburgh*, of Richmond, from Rio, laden with coffee, as a prize. The store-ship *Keystone State* arrived at Fort Monroe, landed stores and left same day. The gun-boat *Dawn* brought in a prize schooner.

May 31.—The schooner *Lynchburgh* left for New-York with prize crew on board.

The *Georgia* left at anchor, in the Roads, ship *Benjamin Morgan* and a number of schooners, all prizes.

GENERAL BUTLER AND THE CONTRABAND OF WAR.

The correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, writing from Fortress Monroe on May 26, gives these interesting particulars of recent events at that point:

The "everlasting nigger" hath heretofore lain *perdu* in the wood pile of this Bailiwick, and the appearance of General BUTLER at the post was the signal for his becoming uproarious. Yesterday morning three negroes came to the picket-guard and gave themselves up. Upon a separate examination of these men it satisfactorily appeared that they were field hands, owned by one Colonel MALLORY, a resident of this neighborhood, heretofore a lawyer, and now engaged in the defence of the soil of Virginia—that's what they call it—as the commandant of the active militia of this immediate district; that MALLORY proposed to take them to Carolina, to be employed in military operations there; that one of them had a wife—a free woman—and several children in the neighborhood; and that they all objected to having anything to do with fighting. Under these circumstances, General BUTLER concluded that the property was contraband of war, seized upon it, and turned it over to the Quartermaster's Department, where labor is much wanted. He proposed to receipt to Colonel MALLORY for the men, if desired, as he would for the same number of beeves coming into this inclosure under like circumstances.

Yesterday afternoon Gen. BUTLER, accompanied by Major FAY and Capt. HAGGERTY of the Staff, went out on the Hampton road to meet one Major CARY, who represents himself to be an officer of the "active Virginia Volunteers," who requested an interview for the purpose of discussing sundry topics. This Maj. CARY, be it remembered, was a member of the Charleston-Baltimore Convention, and in his company Gen. BUTLER seceded from the Front street Theatre concern and went over to the Hard Shells at the Maryland Institute. So this meeting was but a renewal of an old acquaintanceship. CARY first asked if a passage through the blockading fleet would be allowed to the families of citizens desiring to go North or South to a place of safety. To this the General replied that the presence of the families of belligerents was always the best hostage for the good behavior of citizens; that one of the objects of the blockade was to prevent the admission of supplies of provisions into Virginia while she continued in an attitude hostile to the Government; and that the reduction of the number of consumers would manifestly tend to the postponement of the object in view; and that, moreover, the passage of vessels through the blockade would involve an amount of labor, in the way of a surveillance, to prevent abuse, which it would be impossible to perform. The request must therefore be refused. The Major then desired to know whether or not the passage of persons and families wishing to go North by land, from Virginia, would be permitted. To this the General replied that, with the exception of an interruption at Baltimore, which had now been disposed of, the travel of peaceable citizens through the North had not been hindered; that of the internal line of travel through Virginia his friends had, for the present, entire control; and that, finally, the authorities at Washington could judge better than himself upon this subject, and travelers might well pass that way in going North.

The Major then wanted to know what the General proposed to do about his friend MALLORY's "niggers," and in reply Gen. BUTLER stated the circumstances and his reasons for detaining them, as above recited. Maj. CARY asked if the General wasn't mindful of his constitutional obligations to return fugitives, in accordance with the terms of the Fugitive Slave Act? To this query, answer was made that the slave act was not of force, as to a foreign country, which Virginia claimed to be, and she must count it among the infelicities of her position, that so far, at least, she was taken at her word. But that notwithstanding his great need of just such labor as had thus providentially fallen into his hands, if Col. MALLORY would come into the fortress and take the oath of allegiance to the Government, his negroes should be returned, or hired of him, as he chose. The General further suggested, that in Maryland, a loyal State, fugitives from service had been returned. To all this Maj. CARY had no reply to make, other than that Col. MALLORY was absent. So closed the first meeting for the discussion of the Slavery question in this camp.

Under date of May 27, the same correspondent writes:

Yesterday, eight negroes, belonging to various planters in this neighborhood, came into this camp, one of whom had been employed in the erection of the enemy's sand batteries. They all told the story that they had left their masters because they believed they were to be sent South; one objected that he didn't care to be employed in fighting on the secession side, as he had been heretofore; and one stated very frankly that he supposed that the gentlemen in Fortress Monroe were the friends of the colored population. "We had heard it," said he, in the genuine field-hand dialect, "since last Fall, that if LINCOLN was elected, you would come down and set us free. And the white-folks used to say so, but they don't talk so now; the colored people have talked it all over; we heard that if we could get in here we should be free, or, at any rate, we should be among friends." This morning forty seven came in one squad, embracing all ages from three months to 85 years. Most are owned in this neighborhood, but a few came from beyond—one from well up toward Richmond, and one, a woman, came from the other side of Hampton Roads. There were in this lot half a dozen entire families. Another lot of a dozen good field-hands, many from points far in the interior, also came and expressed their willingness to enroll in the new corps of "Virginia Union Volunteers," and they were forthwith accepted.

There is now $60,000 worth of this sort of property in camp, and the stock is hourly increasing. The subject is becoming one of very great moment. As long as only property contraband of war—that is to say, negroes adapted for, and about to be employed in military movement—come into our possession, the question was comparatively simple; it was simply military. But when women and children come, as they have by the score, it became a humanitarian question. And some in Massachusetts, who have been afflicted by the "ANDREW and BUTLER correspondence," will find solace in the fact that the Massachusetts stores have—by order of the General in command—been taken to feed these panting fugitives. For the present, and until better advised by Gen. SCOTT or President LINCOLN, or somebody else, I understand that the General has decided to retain all the negroes who have come. An officer has been appointed to take a general charge of them, taking receipts from all parties who select servants from his gang, and opening an account with the reputed owner of each negro, charging the expense of caring for and supporting the non-laborers, and crediting the services of the men and women employed. So much for the negro question in its present aspect.

To-day, a Prof. RAYMOND, who is the head of a Seminary in Hampton, called upon the General, and they two had a long confabulation. The Professor, it appears, has a son 15 years of age. The youth has been, unfortunately, impressed into the service of the rebels at Norfolk. The anxious parent first desired to know whether there was any law by which he could regain the custody of his son; and for answer he was told that traitors who are in armed rebellion against the Government would not be likely to hearken to its laws in this case. In the United States the laws would protect him in his parental rights. Then he wanted to go over to Norfolk to attempt to reclaim his son, but this could not be permitted. He took occasion to make some general observations on politics, and expressed a belief that Republicanism is a failure, and that the only way to govern men is through a limited monarchy. "That is just where we differ," replied the Colonel, "and we have come down here to teach you the Republic is a success!" Whether or not, in the enforced service of his son in the Rebel army, he found any reason for losing his faith in the Republic, the Professor was unable to say. The people of Hampton have nearly all left; indeed the country around is panic-stricken. Virginia is but just beginning to learn that the path of rebellion is not a pleasant one.

The latest news from the outposts is that the rebels have succeeded, after several attempts, in destroying the bridges each side of Hampton, and that Col. DURYEE had retaliated by seizing every boat in town. Who has the bridge now?

GEN. BUTLER TO GEN. SCOTT.

The following is the material part of Gen. BUTLER's letter to Gen. SCOTT, asking for advice as to the course he should pursue:

Since I wrote [my last," (says Gen. BUTLER,) "the question in regard to slave property is becoming one of very serious magnitude. The inhabitants of Virginia are using their negroes in the batteries, and are preparing to send their women and children South. The escapes from them are very numerous, and a squad has come in this morning, (May 27,) and my pickets are bringing their women and children. Of course, these cannot be dealt with upon the theory on which I designed to treat the services of able-bodied men and women who might come within my lines, and of which I gave you a detailed account in my last dispatch.

I am in the utmost doubt what to do with this species of property. Up to this time I have had come within my lines men and women, with their children—entire families—each family belonging to the same owner. I have, therefore, determined to employ, as I can do very profitably, the able bodied persons in the party, issuing proper food for the support of all, and charging against their services the expense of care and sustenance of the non-laborers, keeping a strict and accurate account as well of the services as of the expenditures, having the worth of the services and the cost of the expenditure determined by a board of survey hereafter to be detailed. I know of no other manner in which to dispose of this subject, and the questions connected therewith. As a matter of property, to the insurgents it will be of very great moment—the number that I now have amounting, as I am informed, to what in good times would be of the value of $60,000.

Twelve of these negroes, I am informed, have escaped from the erection of the batteries on Sewall's Point, which fired upon my expedition as it passed by out of range. As a means of offense, therefore, in the enemy's hands, these negroes, when able bodied,

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Under this head there is so very little to chronicle, that we seat ourself in the accustomed chair more from the force of habit than from any actual necessity which exists for "making mention" of books. Several new military publications have been sent in, but some foraging party of Zouaves or an advanced guard of cadets must have captured them, for it is certain they are gone before either titles or authors' names were registered. May they benefit the hands into which they have fallen; if their lines have fallen among the lines of "raw recruits," may they speedily perfect them in drill; if they are in civilians pockets, may the abstractors become good soldiers in the same degree that they have proven themselves bad citizens.

Messrs. D. APPLETON & Co. have introduced a novelty in the way of "Photographic Albums" and "Cartes de Visite," eminently worthy of mention. They are especially pertinent to the present time, when every one has friends going to the war, about whose return they are not exactly certain. At the "farewell call," the *carte de visite* can be left; this will be stowed away carefully in the "Photographic Album," and then the soldier, though physically absent will be photographically present until his lineaments fade from paper. In relation, to these eminently useful and ornamental articles the fastidious London *Saturday Review* thus discourses:

"No drawing-room table of the day can be considered furnished without its 'Photographic Album'; and among the pretty toys of the season few can proffer so many substantial merits. Our domestic and political associations, our tastes and prejudices, our party and our piety, find ample scope within the catholic range of the favorite morocco volume which suits a necessity and a characteristic of human nature. It is at once a mild form of hero-worship and an illustrated book of genealogy. It does duty for a living hagiology, and it will supersede the first leaf of the family Bible. If we happen to be as liberal or as lax in our sympathies as was ALEXANDER SEVERUS, our *lararium* may contain, besides the effigies of our own Royal Family—which in the British Album do duty as grace before meat—Cardinal WISEMAN and Dr. CUMMING on opposite pages, CAVOUR *vis-à-vis* with the Thalestris of Naples, and a popular preacher in dangerous proximity to a Pet of the Ballet. There is one practical use of a selection of *cartes de visite* which ought to be attended to—it helps visitors wonderfully as a key to the tastes or prejudices of the house. Especially in the embarrassing half hour before dinner it is as well to be possessed of the party adopted by the Amphictryon. Here a photograph of the Bishop of Oxford—or perhaps of COBDEN and BRIGHT—may act as lessons to the incautious sailor in the main seas of small talk; while, in the way of suggestions and hints for that same dreary time of blankness of mind alike and stomach, there is nothing better than to fall back upon the Pictorial Grove of Blarney on the table, which is sure to offer some opportunity of showing one's knowledge or one's ignorance of things in general, or of men of the time. If there is not a Buckstone there may be a Bellew in the long series of cotemporaneous biography; and when the ballet and the pulpit, the Senate and the prize-ring, the *haut monde* and the *demi monde* are alike laid under contribution for portraits, when we are admitted to equal familiarity into the premier's cabinet and the *prima donna's* dressing-room, even the dullest mind in the dullest half hour of the day may find something to talk about. Not but that a series of the *cartes de visite* has higher recommendations. It is something that a gallery of cotemporaneous portraits of unimpeachable fidelity may be purchased for as many shillings as guineas used to be expended on Houbaken's heads or on Lodge; and it is a higher feeling than any prompted by the caprice of fashion or by a vulgar curiosity which interests us all in the living form and features of men of renown"

The importance of bayonet drill has never been rightly estimated by our troops. Beyond a doubt, however, the bayonet is one of the most effective arms, when its use is properly understood, known in war. It is a well known fact, that a body of infantry, by its aid, can repel a charge of cavalry, and when bayonets and swords are crossed, the advantage is infinitely in favor of the former. In view of this weapon's efficacy, a *New Manual of the Bayonet*, by Lieut. J. C. KELTON, published by D. VAN NOSTRAND, merits a favorable reception at the hands of all military men. It contains all the instruction necessary to enable an officer to drill his men in the use of this weapon, or to perfect the careful student who wishes to make himself master of all the means of offence and defence furnished by the soldier's equipment. The transition from bayonet exercise to sword play is so easy and natural, that, versed in the one, it is eminently easy to become master of the other. The introduction of the sabre bayonet in our army, renders a knowledge of the exercise more imperative, and will probably pave the way for a popular recognition of Lieut. KELTON'S very useful Manual.

The *New American Cyclopædia*, for which the public are indebted to the combined efforts of DANA, RIPLEY, and the APPLETONS, has reached the twelfth volume; and its back is lettered MOZ—PAR. The public will infer from this that the subjects treated of in the present volume embrace the wide range involved in the above alphabetical interregnum.

From W. A. TOWNSEND & Co., we also have *Miles Wallingford*, one of the poorest novels, by the way, that COOPER ever wrote. To the vignettes, by DARLEY, which grace this series, too much praise cannot be extended; they are also published in a separate series, and a word relative to their individual merit will be found in another part of this column.

The *Ethics of American Slavery*, by an American citizen, is published by ROSS & TOUSEY. Presidents LINCOLN and DAVIS are just at present discussing this question on the broad grounds of American citizenship. We won't read the book until these two eminent professors profess themselves unable to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion.

—*Morning*, is the title of a little book published by ROBT. CARTER & BRO'S. It is a sweet Alpine flower for young mothers and all who appreciate the beauty and sanctity of a mother's love. The author has herself been transplanted from a Swiss to an American home; yet no eye detects in her elegant style a single foreign idiom. We welcome this accomplished pen to a certain success.

The Dial and Daily Indicator of Passing Events, published weekly by JAMES P. BONNER, merits the support of all who are ever puzzled to know the day of the week, the month of the year, the time at which a steamboat or train of cars is to start, or the exact hour at which the mail will close. All this information and much more, is given by this very convenient little sheet, which is published in such form that it may be tacked over the desk or nailed to the wall at the business-man's elbow. It would seem impossible to compress more useful facts into a smaller compass or a more convenient form than Mr. BONNER has achieved in the publication of his *Daily Dial*.

The *Rebellion Record* pretends to be a diary of American events for the years of grace 1860–'61. It is edited by FRANK MOORE, and published by G. P. PUTNAM. If it is the aim of the editor to collect all the pointless items, and specimens of the worst poetry which newspapers can be prevailed upon to publish, it is but justice to say that he seems in a fair way for achieving an eminent success.

Of DARLEY'S *Cooper Vignettes*, W. A. TOWNSEND & Co. publish the fifth and sixth folios. We may be wrong in making the assertion, but we incline to think that DARLEY never did anything bad, that he could not do anything discreditable—in the line of art, we mean—even if he seriously tried. If he ever has done anything bad, in this way, he has scrupulously concealed it from the public. These *Vignettes* are in DARLEY'S best vein. There is a spirit, and at the same time a delicacy, in every touch of the pencil which makes us proud of being enabled to call the artist countryman, as well as of claiming citizenship with the author of the subjects.

VIRTUE & Co. publish a most capital portrait of that heroic old hero, Gen. SCOTT—surely, in speaking of the merits of such a man, we may double language a little. We cannot look at the old hero's face without thinking of Washington and its danger, and the thought of Washington and its danger, brings forcibly to mind a cartoon, which recently appeared in *Vanity Fair*, and which struck us at the time as being inimitably funny, as well as inimitably good. The picture referred to, is "thus": An immense dog with a military hat, and collar round his neck marked "Scott," stands guard over a piece of meat, which is labeled "Washington." Near by stands a villainous cur, with famine-stricken flanks, and a collar marked "Davis," looking wistfully at the prize. The stately old mastiff looks contemptuously at his mangy neighbor, and asks, "*Why don't you take it?*" The latter, with tail between his legs, hesitates between fear and hunger, but seems rather to incline to regard discretion as the better part of valor, and be off.

The *Historical Sketches of Europe*, compiled from several centuries and adorned with original drawings, by JOS. DE BUELOW, are very fine specimens of art, and will prove an addition to any collection of engravings. They are published in monthly parts, each part containing eight pages of print and four drawings, an engraved title-page and a list of contents.

MAGAZINES, MAPS AND ENGRAVINGS.

The *Eclectic* for June is before the public with its accustomed promptitude. In making up the present number the careful Mr. BIDWELL seems to have gone his usual round among foreign periodicals—choosing the choicest of the exotics and transplanting them within the pale of his own green garden with quite as much *nonchalance* as though he bought and paid for them. This much, however, must be allowed in Mr. BIDWELL'S favor—if he perils his soul in these periodical prowlings, he does it for the benefit of the public.

Glancing over the pages of the June *Eclectic*, we are surprised to find nothing therein relating to the war. While the popular sympathies are all tending in one direction, discretion would seem to urge that they should be cared for. There is certainly food for them in the many mangers among which Mr. BIDWELL forages. Iron vessels-of-war, mailed ships, rifled cannon, improved projectiles, and the concoction of explosive compounds, are treated of ably and at length in many of the foreign magazines.

Who said that *Vanity Fair* would perish with peace? that it would "out" like a "brief candle" at the first blast of war? Whoever ventured upon such an assertion miscalculated entirely the length and breadth of *Vanity Fair's* resources. The lively little sheet stands up to the rack bravely, and deals out trenchant blows for the right, right vigorously. Harlequin can be earnest at will, or he can scar secession with a comic "cut," and let off a volley of serious truths in a squib.

The publication of "Artemas Ward's" letters in this meridian and through this medium is a good idea, though we regret, for the sake of the "showman," that another time had not been chosen—a time when people have more leisure to admire "wax figgers" and inimitable fun. It will be noticed that *Vanity-Fair* comes out on heavier paper of late—regular cartridge-stuff—and that there is an outside cartoon each week as well as an inside one. The long, lean, lank genius has disappeared from the cover, and in his stead we have the cartoon alluded to—and "every week brings something new."

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Governor Cummings Preparing to Return—The Indians Troublesome—Mercantile News—An Indian Funeral.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, May 10, 1861.

Governor CUMMINGS has this week sold his household furniture, "goods and chattels," preparatory to his approaching return to the States. No doubt his Excellency would be pleased, before his departure, to see here his successor to the Gubernatorial Chair. But the "Pony," as yet, reveals no intelligence of any such official. Our present portly incumbent, hailing from Georgia, naturally sympathizes with the future position and feels an interest in the present destiny of that State, and of the "Confederacy" of which she forms an integral portion, and of course wishes to appear on that stage, if not to take an active part in the exciting events now transpiring. During the greater part of Governor CUMMINGS residence in this city he has rented and occupied the convenient house built and formerly owned by the late ALMON W. BABBITT, one of the most political of all Mormon politicians.

The appointment of Mr. BELL, of the firm of LIVINGSTON, BELL & Co., to the Postmastership of this city, of course does not suit the Mormon population so well as if the appointee had been chosen from their ranks. The "Gentiles" are no doubt well satisfied, and the "Saints" will most likely conclude that among "outsiders" there was very little chance of a more suitable party being selected, for Mr. BELL is an old resident of the Territory, and the firm to which he is attached have long had the reputation of being the first of our merchants for fair dealing. They are certainly extending their operations, for they are now general merchants, sutlers to the United States troops at Fort Crittenden, Pony Express and Mail Agents, and one of them is to be Postmaster.

There has been a great amount of talk lately about prospective Indian outbreaks on the Mail Stations between this and Carson. The mail employes on the line are constantly writing to their friends in this city, of the suspicious movements and saucy talk of the Indians. Indian Agent DAVIS is blamed without stint, the gist of complaints against him being that he promised good things to the red men, but does not fulfill the promises, a course not calculated to soothe the excitable Indian. Mr. DAVIS takes it all philosophically, stays at home, and says nothing. Gov. CUMMING, however, on the strength of representations made to him, has made a requisition on the commander at Fort Crittenden, for a detachment of troops to proceed on the route, for the protection of the Mail, Express, and emigrants, and, if need be, for the chastisement of the Indians.

Eleven wagons, with mule-teams, and carrying merchandise for the firm of J. CALISHER & Co., of this city, arrived from Pike's Peak on Tuesday.

A train of emigrants, with forty-five wagons, started for Cedar Valley last week, for the new Territory of Nevada. A company of dragoons, under Lieut. MURRAY, with forty days' rations, are escorting them on the way.

Cargoes of flour are being exported from this Territory, much to the chagrin of the Mormons, who remember the famine of '55, and wish to keep a seven years' supply of the staff of life at home, as a preventive against future scanty harvests. Messrs. DYER & Co. have dispatched fifteen wagon-loads to Pike's Peak. Provisions being low at that place, no profit is expected on this transaction. But the wheat or flour is bought here low for merchandise, and, it is calculated, can be sold there for cash, thus bringing the needful into the merchants' pockets, though certainly by a roundabout road.

Messrs. PERRY & Co. have sent twenty-five wagon loads of flour to Carson Valley, and Messrs. WALKER BROTHERS have forwarded a like quantity to the same destination.

Last Saturday an Indian funeral party passed through this city on their way to a burial place some twenty miles north. The deceased was a young squaw, daughter of the minor Chief LITTLE SOLDIER. She died about twenty-five miles south of this city. The corpse was enveloped in a blanket and tied on a pony, with some provisions which it was supposed she would need in the next world. That she might not be destitute of a nag on her arrival in the hunting grounds where she is believed to have gone, a fine-looking young pony was taken along by the party, and was to be strangled to death at the grave.

Last Friday night and Saturday morning was a thoroughly soaking time. A weather prophet, in the *Mountaineer*, says that the first week in May is the annual time for the last soaking shower of the season. I have a faint recollection of several heavy rains throughout the whole of May, and extending into June last year, to say nothing of two snow-storms, of nine to fifteen inches, several days later than the present date. Sunday morning seemed the coldest time since the break up of Winter. We have had several sharp nights since, and many declare that a large proportion of peach, apricot, strawberry and other blossoms, especially apricot, have suffered therefrom. But if one-tenth of the peach blossoms bear fruit, the trees will break down.

KANSAS.

The Republican State Convention—M. F. Conway Nominated for Congress—Military Movements—Capt. Montgomery—The Crops Promising.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Sunday, May 26, 1861.

During the past week our State Convention has nominated Hon. M. F. CONWAY as a Republican candidate for Congress from this State. Mr. PARROTT, who was his principal competitor, has been actively at work of late to secure the nomination, and if the politicians of Kansas had been left alone to fix the programme, he would doubtless have been successful. Mr. CONWAY believed in a more democratic way of dispensing such high favors, and placed his reliance upon the people, and when their delegates assembled in Convention he had more than two to one in his favor.

This result was gratifying not only to Mr. CONWAY but to the friends of genuine Republicanism everywhere; for while Mr. CONWAY stood boldly by the doctrines of the Chicago platform, Mr. PARROTT was bidding high for all kinds of mongrel votes, by declaring that he was neither a Republican or a Democrat. On that issue the people acted, and Mr. PARROTT was informed that his present sphere was at home.

Kansas is alive to the military movements of the hour. On the 22d the organized companies were severally ordered into quarters at Leavenworth and Lawrence. Six full companies reported themselves at Leavenworth on that day, and up to the present time about the same number are in our city. Three or four distant companies are not arrived, but all will be complete during the present week. Then we will have three regiments ready for action, awaiting the arrival of the mustering officers.

I regret to say, that General and Senator LANE is employing every means to prevent the successful response of our people to the requisition of the President. That is, both he and his immediate friends try in every way to influence volunteers against going into the service under the general order; but they advise them to stand outside, and thereby make up an *independent regiment*. This unusual proceeding is accounted for only on the ground that LANE and ROBINSON cannot possibly inhabit the same planet. The law makes it the duty of Gov. ROBINSON to grant certain commissions for regimental officers, which, under the State statute, are elective; but LANE having long ago applied for a patent on all military titles, is unwilling that ROBINSON should exercise this legal prerogative. It is further said, that an emissary has already started for Washington, to tender to the War Department this independent regiment, claiming that such a one is already organized and awaiting orders, which is not true. LANE also says he wants to be Brigadier-General; but the higher authorities have tendered that position to Ex-Governor STANTON for the three years' service; so LANE wants to be General over the Independents. Perhaps he will.

This "hull-gull" quarrel has already grown to State proportions, and assumes a form that has caused many to wish the instigators banished forever from our borders. The same faction charge that ROBINSON has been partial in accepting military companies for the service, but I have followed his course thus far, and have been unable to find any ground for these charges. If they are true, then both together should suffer the execration of our Union-loving people.

In spite of all this, our city is fast assuming the appearance of a military camp, and we are daily greeted with the rolling drum, the bugle call, and riders in epaulettes galloping to and fro.

Besides three companies formed in our own city, we have others from Shawnee, Breckenridge, Osage, Franklin, Linn and Johnson Counties. A company from Fort Scott, Capt. BLAIR, is expected soon; also, the Mound City Zouaves, Capt. JENNISON, will soon be on hand.

As soon as they are mustered into service, they will probably be stationed on the Missouri border, and on our Southern frontier adjacent to the Cherokee country. The late treaty between Generals HARNEY and PRICE would indicate that we shall suffer no harm from Missouri while we remain passive. That is correct in part. We now fear no aggression from the State authorities; but all along the border south of the Missouri River the public feeling is aroused to such a pitch that no diplomacy can check it. Hundreds of Union men are driven into our State, leaving more or less property behind, and they all feel like going back *in arms* to their former homes. Many of them have joined our companies, and I shall attempt no description of their determination to stand with the North.

Pro-Slavery men driven from Kansas in years gone by are also at the head of companies in Missouri, and they swear that no Governor or Legislature can keep them out of Kansas. Several of these companies are in camp along the line, and a general terror pervades the whole border. On our side the line the people are equally alarmed, and for home protection Capt. JENNISON ordered his companies near the line last week. It is said they are unable to come to Lawrence to join the regular service, until they are relieved at that post from some other source. We can but hope that the St. Louis armistice will be perpetual, but there is no guarantee for "coming events."

Yesterday a messenger visited the Governor, from the Marmiton, near the Cherokee lands, who represents that there is a new alarm from that quarter. An old Virginian named JONES had recently been among the tribe, and learned what he believed to be important secrets. He reports that the Indians are preparing for an attack, and that they are to be led on by some of the Missouri gang who were engaged in the *Marias des cygnes* murders in 1858, who will be disguised as red men. This statement seems to be believed where Mr. JONES is known, and a public meeting was immediately called on the Marmiton to consider measures for safety, and the result was, that Mr. COBB, the County Clerk, was dispatched to the Governor, to ask for military protection. The Governor replied, that as the State militia was now nearly merged into the regular service, he advised the citizens to protect themselves as far as possible for a few days, when the recruits would be full. Then, it was believed, that upon proper representations, the Government would immediately establish a post in that county, which seems so exposed on two sides. Thus matters stand at present.

There is great unanimity in favor of the Union among our people. I can remember of seeing but one Kansas Secessionist, and he remains unmolested by suffrance so long as he keeps closed lips. Kansas will be heard from if the war goes on. Already has the ghost of Capt. MONTGOMERY haunted every lurking Belshazzar from Washington to New-Orleans. He is omnipresent to evil-doers throughout the cotton kingdom. With such forebodings, what will be the history when he leaves his plow and hoe for his sword and spear? It is but justice to him, however, to say that under no circumstances will he be found acting in violation of the declared will of the Government. He is already appointed one of the Governor's aids, and is much talked of for another high military position.

In regard to the crops, Kansas was never more prosperous. We have had rain in abundance the last two months, and no drouth can now overtake us this year. New hay is already in our market, as well as green peas and other garden luxuries. Potatoes are in blossom, and wheat has been heading out over a week. If the weather continues favorable, some fields will be fit for harvesting by the 15th of June. Then we will eat our own bread once more, to our great joy. Corn is mostly planted, but there is general complaint of poor seed. Whole loads of that furnished at the East for seed-corn has proved worthless, to the great detriment of our people.

Our Legislature will adjourn this week, after a session of about sixty days. All will be gratified when they return again to private life, and cease their drafts upon an empty treasury. But little good has been accomplished by them, unless it can be counted good for them to levy large sums of blackmail money when votes are wanting. Our State officials find it an onerous duty to provide the means for sustaining our infant State. Without a dollar in the Treasury, our Government has already cost us some $80,000, and the Committee on Ways and Means have not yet told us how it could be supplied. It will be no ordinary burden upon our people to take care of themselves, now that sovereignty is granted them. Give them a year of prosperity, without war, pestilence and famine, and the tables will be turned.

RANDOLPH.

SECESSION AN IMPOSSIBLE RIGHT.

The Unity of our National Character, and the Supremacy of Our National Government, "a Covenant Running with the Land."

NO. II.

The concluding paragraph of the first General Association of the Colonies (the Articles of Non-importation and Non-consumption, of October, 1774) was a significant recognition of the necessity of a General Union, as well as a pledge of allegiance to the Continental Congress as a general governing Power. It reads: "The foregoing Association *being determined upon by the Congress*, was ordered to be subscribed by the several members thereof, and therefore we" (the members, or delegates, from the Colonies) "have hereunto set our respective names accordingly."

In this Association we have the germ of our national unity, as well as the origin of supremacy in our National Government. This was the initial revolutionary movement—revolutionary I mean, in fact, though not in intention, which preceded and eventually produced the necessity of a more substantial organization. Its fruits, the subsequent martial manifesto, (July 6, 1775,) and the suppression of the exercise of all authority under the British Crown in America, by the Congress, were as complete an exercise of the prerogative of sovereignty as can well be imagined. It placed the whole continent in arms, and subjected the people, as it were, to imperial martial law. The important fact to be observed, however, is, that after all this warlike preparation and this assumption of power, the Congress, in their address to the people of Great Britain, (July 8, 1775,) still disclaim all intention of aiming at independence. They say:

"We are accused of aiming at independence, but how is this accusation supported? By the allegations of your ministers, *not by our actions*. Abused, insulted and contemned, what steps have we pursued to obtain redress? We have carried our dutiful petitions to the throne: we have applied to your justice for relief: we have retrenched our luxuries, and withheld our trade. * * * What has been the success of our endeavors? The clemency of our sovereign is unhappily diverted; our petitions are treated with indignity; our prayers answered by insults; our application *to you* remains unnoticed, and leaves us the melancholy apprehension of your wanting the will or power to assist us. Even under these circumstances, what measures have we taken *that betray a desire for independence?* Have we called in the aid of those foreign Powers who are the rivals of your grandeur? When your troops were few and defenceless, *did we take advantage* of their distress and expel them from our towns? Or have we permitted them to fortify, to receive new aid, and to acquire additional strength? Let not *your enemies and ours* persuade you that in this we are influenced by fear or any unworthy motive. The lives of *Britons* are still dear to us. They are the children of our parents, and an uninterrupted intercourse of mutual benefits had knit the bonds of friendship. When hostilities were commenced; when, on a late occasion, we were wantonly attacked by your troops, though we repelled their assaults and returned their blows, yet *we lamented the wounds* they obliged us to give, *nor have we yet learned to rejoice at a victory over Englishmen.*"

Again, we find still further evidence on this point in the examination of Gov. RICHARD PENN, of Pennsylvania, in the House of Lords, in November, 1775. Mr. PENN was in London as one of the bearers of the petition to the King, and other dispatches before this same Congress, and was examined with reference to their authenticity. In the course of that examination he was asked, "Do you think they [the Congress] levy and carry on this war for the purpose of establishing an independent Empire?" He answered, "*I think they do not carry on the war for independency; I never heard them breathe sentiments of that nature.*"

The fact, therefore, that the Congress thus assumed and exercised these attributes of supremacy as the general governing power, while the colonies were yet *acknowledged dependencies* of Great Britain, and that the people everywhere assented to its rule over them, is a veritable historical record, and a fact of the most significant importance, as foreshadowing and establishing the unity of their national character and the supremacy of their national Government.

Two years after, the Association of Non-Importation; one year after, the Martial Manifesto, and the proper *Colonial* Confederation, submitted by Dr. FRANKLIN to the Congress, we have the Declaration of Independence, made and ratified by this same authority, the Congress, as representing, not the Colonies in severalty, but *the people of America*. Here, if anywhere, we might hope to find a claim of independence or sovereignty, in their separate Colonial or State capacities. But we find no such thing. The declaration is: "*By authority and in the name of the good people of these Colonies*, we, *their representatives*, do publish and declare that these *United Colonies* are, and of right ought to be, free and independent *States*; that *they* are absolved from all allegiance *to the British Crown*, and that all political connection *between them and Great Britain* is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent States, *they* have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts which free and independent States may of right do," &c.

Here, we repeat, is no recognition of independence in any one Colony separate and distinct from the rest. Here is no dissolution of their political connection with each other. They claim independence only of Great Britain. *They* are to remain still united, and by virtue of their Union, not severally, they declare themselves free and independent of the parent Power. Be it remembered that this averment, that they "were and of right ought to be free, and independent" of all Colonial allegiance to the Crown, did not make them so. It was *a declaration*, not *an achievement*. In it they still recognize their Colonial character, while at the same time, by it and under it, the Congress still claims a magistracy over them to which each of them subscribes and pledges its adhesion and allegiance. Not one of them even thought of questioning the authority, or supremacy of The Congress as the great governing Power to which they looked for protection. Not one of them claimed, by itself, a "right to levy war, or to conclude peace, or to contract alliances with Foreign Powers, or to establish commerce." All of them still felt, and conceded, that they were but dependencies of the British Crown, *and must ever remain so unless they continued united*, and succeeded in achieving a national independence of its sovereignty.

"The separate independence and individual sovereignty of the several States," says Hon. CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, of South Carolina, some years after this date, "were never thought of by the enlightened band of patriots who framed this Declaration. The several States are not even mentioned by name in any part of it; as if *it was intended* to impress this maxim on America, *that our freedom and independence arose from our union, and that without it we could neither be free or independent.* "Let us then," he adds, "consider all attempts to weaken this Union, *by maintaining that each State is separately and individually independent*, as a species of political heresy, which can never benefit us, but may bring on us the most serious distresses."—(4 *Elliott's Debates*, 301)

And so undoubtedly thought the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and the people and colonies they represented. They had not yet felt so assured of success as to define particularly their relations with one another as States; much less did they think of assuming or claiming each for itself, or conceding each to the other, a sovereignty independent of the Congress as the governing power. Though they had their local precincts, privileges and jurisdictions, by virtue of their several charters, *they were not yet States*; and it would be time enough to inquire what should be their perogatives, characteristics and relations as such, when they saw a clearer prospect of maintaining *the position of nationality*, which they had now taken before the world, and had thus pledged "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor" to maintain.

But again, the treaties made with France two years after this period, are evidence that the Colonies made no claim to independence as several sovereignties, or as paramount to their allegiance to the National Government, the Continental Congress. In the month of September, 1776, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, SILAS DEANE, and ARTHUR LEE, were "nominated and appointed by the Congress Commissioners with full powers to treat, agree, and conclude with His Most Christian Majesty, the King of France, or with such persons as should be by him for that purpose authorized, of and upon a true and sincere friendship, and a firm, inviolable, and universal peace, for the defence, protection, and safety of the navigation and mutual commerce of the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty, *and the people of the United States*." These treaties were made by the Ministers in France, January, 1778, and adopted by the Congress May 4, 1778. The first article in the treaty of "Amity and Commerce," recites, viz:

ART. I. "There shall be a firm, inviolable, and universal peace, and a true and sincere friendship, between the most Christian King, *his heirs and successors*, and the *United* States of America, and *the subjects* of the most Christian King, and ("the subjects") of the said States, and between the *countries*, islands, cities and towns *situate under the jurisdiction* of the most Christian King, and ("the *countries*, cities and towns situated under the jurisdiction") of the United States, and *the people and inhabitants* of every degree, without exception of persons *or places*; and the terms hereinafter mentioned *shall be perpetual* between the most Christian King, *his heirs and successors*, and the said *United States*."

It is apparent that this treaty was based on the theory of *a national unity* existing in the Confederacy called the United States, perpetual in its character; and of a magistracy in the Congress, supreme in its power of government, and universal in its jurisdiction, reaching over *all the people and places* within the chartered precincts of the Thirteen Colonies, wherein, till now, the jurisdiction of the Crown had been admitted to be supreme.

The Treaty of "Alliance Eventual and Defensive," was based upon the same theory. Its second article recites: "The essential and direct end of the present defensive alliance is, *to maintain effectually the liberty, sovereignty and independence, absolute and unlimited*, of the said United States, *as well in matters of government* as of commerce;" and

ART. III *The two* contracting parties shall *each*, on *its* part, and in the manner *it* may judge most proper, make all the efforts in *its* power against *their common* enemy, in order to attain the end proposed;" and

ART. VIII.—Neither *of the two* contracting parties shall conclude either truce or peace with Great Britain, without the formal consent of *the other* first obtained; and *they mutually engage* not to lay down their arms *until the independence of* the *United* States shall have been formally or tacitly *assured* by the treaty or treaties that shall terminate the war."

Here, again, we find no mention of the States severally; no recognition certainly of Thirteen Sovereignties claiming to be independent of each other, or of the Government (The Congress) whose plenipotentiaries made the treaty. There are *but two contracting parties* recognized in the negotiation; *but two* recognized in the treaty. Each one is acting in *a conceded national capacity*. One is the nation called "The United States" of America, the other is the nation called "France." His Christian Majesty the King, is the supreme head of the one—The Continental Congress, as the representative body of the whole American people, is the supreme head of the other. Each is dealing with the other as a sovereign power of capacity and authority to contract, and to bind its respective citizens, or *subjects*, as the phrase is, to obedience. France never questioned the right or power of The Congress to bind the people and colonies or States of America; the people and colonies of America did not question the sovereign power and right of The Congress to bind them by the treaty. *Before the whole world* they admitted its power to make the treaty, and thereby avowed its supremacy as the general governing power; and they lived under its treaties, and fought in its armies, and were ruled by, and submitted to, its edicts and ordinances, without staying to question its authority over them, *in all places*.

The true idea of *State* independence, therefore, it is evident, is not based on the theory of any original or inherent independence in the colonies as severalties. It is derived solely and only in virtue of their national unity, *per force of which alone* they receive any essential being, independence, recognition, or rights, *as States*. So far as the General Government of the Union was concerned, the attribute of sovereignty was never associated with them, or conceded to them, in severalty, until the articles of confederation and perpetual union proposed by the Congress, and recommended to the States for their ratification, were framed. Up to that period, and even down to the time of their final ratification by all of the States, March 1, 1781, there never had been a time, in all their history, when the colonies were not subject to the supreme power of Great Britain, or of the Continental Congress. This already appears in the citations we have given from their own State papers, as also from the phraseology of the Declaration of Independence, and from the treaties with France. It is also further evident, from the manner in which the proposed Articles of Confederation were originated, adopted, and became *the paramount charter of their perpetual union.*

Perhaps it may never have occurred to the general reader of our governmental history, that the proposition contained in the Articles of Confederation, was not to form a general Union, or to assume a national character. And I may be regarded as making a singular announcement in asserting it. But it is, nevertheless, historically true, that no such idea was entertained by The Congress or the people of the Colonies. They were not only already united, but the fact of their national unity was conceded always in all the credentials of the delegates to the Congress. In their petitions to the Crown and their addresses to the inhabitants of America and to the people of Great Britain, they had repeatedly declared "*our Union is perfect.*" And their Federal relations and dependencies were fixed by this their *existing* Union. As we have seen, they had already, and all along, submitted to the supremacy of the The Congress as the general governing power, and were even now acting under a recognition of their allegiance to it, without its having been invested with any of the attributes of sovereignty independently of that their *Continental Union.*

We say, therefore, that the proposition contained in the Articles of Confederation submitted to them by The Congress, was, simply, *to make that union perpetual.* The covenant proposed was, *a covenant for perpetuity*; and in it there was no proposition, suggestion, or intention, of a disseverance of their national character, or of a repudiation or denial of their dependence upon, or their allegiance to, *the existing National Government.* By accepting, or ratifying, these Articles, they were not *acceding to* a union of the Colonies, or, as they were now called, States; but they were thereby to agree, *that the union already existing, should be made perpetual and indissoluble*, if possible, by a more formal, solemn, and *irrevocable compact.* By this act they could add nothing to the supremacy of the Congress, as the governing power, which it did not already and rightfully possess; nor did they cede to it anything over which themselves could claim, in severalty, either jurisdiction or sovereignty. For *outside of the existing league of union*, they were each and every one of them, but dependencies upon the crown of Great Britain; and had never been, and could not claim to be considered, anything else. It was *the National capacity of the Magistracy in Congress which secured to each Colony, while in the Union*, an independency of jurisdiction and privileges, within its own limits even, which it had not, and could not have, or claim, *independently of this* their National Union. The question, therefore, of accession to, or *secession from the Union*, was not even thought of in any of their deliberations on the subject, whether in or out of The Congress, whether in or out of their Provincial Assemblies, or the primary conventions of the people.

But that I may not be regarded as speaking unadvisedly, or without authority, in making these averments, let us see what they themselves say of their existing Union, under the covenant of non importation, and the Declaration of Independence, in which last they first aspire to the more dignified title of *States, independent* States.

In a circular letter, addressed by The Congress to their constituents, (while the Articles of Confederation were yet unratified, and their independence yet unachieved,) in which they indicate the unity and perpetuity of their national character, they say, (Sept. 13, 1779,)

"Our enemies, as well foreign as domestic, have labored to raise doubts on this head. They argue that 'the Confederation of the States *remains yet to be* perfected, that the Union may be dissolved, Congress abolished, and each State resuming its delegated powers, proceed *in future* to hold and exercise all the rights of sovereignty appertaining to an independent State. In such an event, *say they*, 'the Continental bills of credit, *created and supported by the Union*, would die with it.' This position *being assumed*, they next proceed to assert this event to be probable, and in proof of it urge 'our divisions, our parties, our separate interests, distinct manners, former prejudices,' and many other arguments equally plausible and *equally fallacious*. Examine this matter."

"For every purpose essential to the defence of these States in the progress of this war, and necessary to obtain the objects of it, *these States now are as fully, legally and absolutely confederated* as it is possible for them to be. Read the credentials of the different delegates who composed the Congress in 1774–75, and part of 1776. You will find that *they established a Union* for the express purpose of opposing the oppressions of Great Britain, and obtaining a redress of grievances. On the 4th of July, 1776, *your representatives* in Congress, perceiving that nothing less than unconditional submission would satisfy our enemies, *did, in the name of the people of the Thirteen united* Colonies, declare them to be free and independent *States*; and *for the support of that declaration*, with a firm reliance on Divine Providence, *did mutually pledge to each other* their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor."

"Was ever confederation *more formal, more solemn* or explicit? *It has been expressly assented to, and ratified, by every State in the Union.* Accordingly, for the direct support of this declaration, that is, *for the support of the independence of these States*, armies have been raised, and bills of credit emitted, and loans made to pay and supply them. The redemption, therefore, of these bills, the payment of these debts, and the settlement of the accounts of the several States for expenditures, or services, for *the common benefit*, and in this *common cause*, are among the objects of this Confederation: and, consequently, while all or any of its objects remain unattained, *it cannot*, so far as it may respect such objects, *be dissolved, consistently with the laws of God or man.*"

Does it require anything more than this to show the then existing unity of our national character, its indissoluble unity? Is it not evident that the proposition contained in the submission of the Articles of Confederation by the Congress, to the several Colonies for ratification, was not a proposition to dissolve this unity? If anything more were wanting to prove this, it is demonstrated conclusively by the further fact, that each Colony continued to be represented in the Continental Congress, and to recognize its authority over them as a supreme governing power, notwithstanding its objections to the proposed Articles of Confederation, and its refusal or neglect to ratify them; nor was it, as I have said, an appeal to the States to become members of the Confederacy, or *to accede to* a general union. But we must reserve the further consideration of this point for our next number.

HENRY SHERMAN.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 28, 1861.

The Prince of Wales to the Citizens of New-York.

It will be remembered by our readers that BROWN'S superb painting called the "City and Bay of New-York," was purchased by several citizens of this City and Brooklyn, and sent as a present to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Mr. GEORGE WARD NICHOLS was chosen as the bearer of the present, and some months since went with it to England. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, in behalf of himself and associates, wrote a very neat and pertinent letter, requesting His Royal Highness to accept the picture, to which the following reply, from the pen of the Prince's Governor, Major-Gen. BRUCE, has been received:

MADINGLEY HALL, CAMBRIDGE, May 6, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to inform you that your letter of December last was delivered by Mr. G. W. NICHOLS to the Prince of Wales, on the 1st instant, who requested that gentleman to convey to you his grateful acknowledgments for your valuable gift, and for the gratifying terms in which you have offered it, for his Royal Highness' acceptance.

The Prince commands me to assure you that, while he must ever entertain a vivid recollection of your noble city and its neighborhood, and of the generous and enthusiastic welcome of its inhabitants, he highly prizes the picture which you have presented to His Royal Highness, not only on account of its excellence as a work of art, but as another and a most interesting memorial of his visit to that great country, which, as you justly observe, is bound by so many close and powerful ties to his own.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,

ROBERT BRUCE,
Major General.

To Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER and others, of New-York City.

The Slave Refugees.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your paper of this morning, that you allude to the disposition of the fugitive slaves as a matter of growing perplexity, and as a dernier resort you suggest their settlement on some portion of our public lands.

While I heartily approve of your just and humanitary suggestion, I fear it would be defeated by the heavy expense it would involve. I beg leave, therefore, to offer the plan contained in the following preamble and resolutions which would be attended with comparatively no expense, so far as their future support is concerned, and which I suspect would be more acceptable to the mercantile community as well as our Democratic brethren.

This preamble and resolutions were favorably received by a meeting of Republicans some time since, but failed to receive a majority vote, because, as was said, their passage at that time would have been premature. Very respectfully, yours,

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1861. W. C. GOULD.

Whereas, The trade and commerce of the North has for many years been subject to embarrassment or prostration, thereby impoverishing and ruining the industrious and upright merchants and manufacturers of said section, and who, as is supposed, will be robbed or defrauded by their Southern dealers of two hundred millions of dollars during the present year; and,

Whereas, The South, after defrauding and robbing the North of public and private property in every conceivable way, have commenced a war and are issuing letters of marque for the purpose of robbing our merchants on the sea as well as on land; and,

Whereas, It is self-evident that Slavery is the sole cause of all these evils; and further, that so long as the North aid in supporting this institution by the rendition of slaves, there can be no return of durable prosperity; and,

Whereas, The South, by their oft-repeated and wholesale violations of the Slavery compromises have completely absolved the North from all the compacts therein contained; therefore, be it

Resolved, That common sense and the law of self-preservation demand the immediate withdrawal of the support of the Federal Government from the institution of Slavery by ceasing to return fugitive slaves; and

Resolved, That the people of the North are hereby invited to petition the coming session of Congress to pass a law with provisions as follows:

1. Repeal the Fugitive Slave law, giving such compensation to all Union slaveholders in the Border Slave States, as together with the prospective rise in real estate, shall remunerate them for fugitive losses, when said States shall become firm in their adhesion to the Union, and after abolishing Slavery in the same.

2. Prevent suffering and pauperism among the fugitives, by aiding them to seaports, where the ships of the Haytien Government and other colonists will take them to free homes without charge.

MAILS TO VIRGINIA.—We learn that the Government of the United States will continue to afford the usual postal service to the following counties in the State of Virginia: Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Monongalia, Preston, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley, Randolph, Upshur, Barbour, Taylor, Harrison, Doddridge, Tyler, Pleasants, Ritchie, Lewis, Braxton, Gilmer, Wirt, Wood, Jackson, Mason, Putnam, Kanawha, Webster, Clay, Roane, Calhoun, Cabell, Wayne, and Marion. This list may undergo revision, according to subsequent events.—*National Intelligencer.*

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

FROM THE EIGHTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

CAMP SAMPSON, ANNEXED BRIGADE, Va., May 29, 1861.

The morning edition of the TIMES reaches us punctually at night, daily, and is eagerly perused by every one in the camp, and from it, to our own knowledge, we receive more reliable information than we have from any other journal which we receive. Now that our excellent battery has been restored to us, we feel a greater sense of security than hitherto, as we are the advance guard upon secession soil. This Highly-drilled troop, under the command of Capt. RENEHAN, are nightly called into requisition on picket guard duty, by detachments of two companies, with field pieces, and are stationed upon roads passing near our camp. One company of infantry belonging to the Regiment is also detailed for the same duty.

Telegraphs have been established along the Virginia shores, invested by the Northern troops, with branches diverging to the various encampments, so that instantaneous communication can at any time be held with each regiment upon the coast, as well as with all points.

Since Gen. LEE's intention, it is believed, when he suddenly and most unexpectedly resigned his position in the regular army, to raise a body of Virginian rebel troops and to plant a powerful battery upon the very grounds which we now occupy. Had this design been accomplished, he could easily have reduced Washington to ruins. But now all his traitorous aspirations in that direction are over, and he finds, too late, that he has fairly invited us to the possession of some of the most important positions surrounding the Capital of our nation.

In conversation with one of the head employes in the Post Office Department, a day or two since, he confessed me that there were Secessionists sufficient in the various Government Departments and City, to take and hold every public building in Washington, at the time the first Northern regiment entered the city. Had the troops delayed coming at that time, he had no doubt that Washington, to-day, would be in the possession of the rebels.

Brig.-Gen. McDOWELL, who now commands the Northern army in Virginia, has the reputation of being one of the most accomplished officers and disciplinarians in the United States Army. He has made this camp his head quarters, consequently we still remain at the post of honor, and it is remarked in Washington that Col. LYONS has brought into the service the most efficient regiment yet presented at the Capital, and whoever sees them at the daily parade, would acknowledge that the compliment was not unworthily bestowed. The exposure and camp life we have had, since our departure from New-York, have browned our cheeks and hands, and given us truly the appearance of veteran troops.

CAPT. DOWDY, Company B, Capt. THOS. SWANY, held an election to fill vacancies; Lieut. M. W. WALL, of Company B, was promoted by a unanimous vote to the Captaincy, *vice* Lieut. A. G. ENOS resigned. First Sergeant NATHANIEL R. STETSON, was elected to the Second Lieutenancy, *vice* M. W. WALL promoted.

S. A. W.

AN IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION.

THE ARMED REBELS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA ORDERED TO DISPERSE.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of May 28, publishes the following proclamation just issued by Judge THOMPSON. Peculiar interest attaches to this document, from the fact that one of Judge THOMPSON's sons, W. P. THOMPSON, a young lawyer, resident at Fairmont, is aid-de-camp to Gen. THOS. S. HAYMOND, commander of the Confederate forces in Western Virginia, and the leader of the first Company which marched on Grafton. Another of his sons is also a Secessionist, and a private in the same Company. Appended is the proclamation:

I, CHARLES W. THOMPSON, one of the Judges of the Circuit Court, acting under the Constitution and the laws of Virginia, and under the Constitution of the United States, and by my oath of office, imposed on me by the State of Virginia, in virtue of the obligation voluntarily and solemnly assumed by the State in her ratification of the Constitution of the Union, to declare the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, the supreme law of the land, "anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding," (Art. VI., sections 2 and 3;) and being by the laws of the State, a conservator of the peace, and desirous and intending to maintain both Constitutions, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, by the faithful discharge of my duties, I hereby, in the names of those Constitutions and the laws made in pursuance thereof, in times of peace and prosperity, and with the consent of all the good people of the Commonwealth, as necessary for the protection of life, liberty, property and the lawful pursuit of happiness, do call on all the good citizens to obey these wise and salutary laws, and to aid me in their firm and salutary enforcement by obedience themselves, and for the punishment of the lawless.

It is only in obedience to Constitutions that families are safe in life, liberty, or property; and no majorities, cabals, mobs, however numerous they may be, or by whatever motive they may be actuated, are above these exalted safeguards of human welfare and prosperity; and under these individuals and minorities are entitled to protection. If majorities, acting lawlessly, are above them, then majorities in States, regardless of the Constitutions, will rule; but this may not be until the reign of lawlessness and violence is inaugurated. And I call upon all citizens in virtue of these supreme laws of the land, to stand by the faithful and impartial administration of the laws. To those citizens of West Virginia whose large majority against secession show a firm determination to maintain and defend their constitutional obligations, I appeal to maintain the law and order which both of these instruments guarantee and enforce. If one is a matter of conscience and of law, so is the other; and, in maintaining all these obligations to the utmost extent possible, in times like the present, we show ourselves worthy of peace, and the order and the protection of those laws whose sovereignty we have vindicated by our recent vote, or become obnoxious to their just punishment.

To those citizens in Western Virginia who claim the right of secession, in like manner I appeal to lay down their arms against their brethren and fathers, and to submit to the judgment and wish of their own people, in so large a portion of the State as West Virginia. If it is right for one portion of the people in mass to violate or set aside the Constitution, so as to free themselves from political intercourse with other portions of the people of the United States, surely it should be permitted to so large a body of people as West Virginia, exercising their sovereignty in a lawful manner under the Constitution and in support of the Constitution, to choose their destinies. This, at the late election, they have done in no unequivocal manner. They should be permitted, and especially by you, their brethren, exercising with such unanimity this sovereign and constitutional right, to stand by the Constitution and the laws in peace; to maintain the solemn integrity of the institutions under which they have grown and prospered. By this vote they have solemnly said they have no cause of revolution; they are satisfied; let them remain in peace. If you are dissatisfied, go in peace; go where you will have the support and sympathy of those whose cause you espouse; and in God's name, in the name of our ancient friendships and fireside relations, in the name of that peace, the skirts of whose robe will be dabbled in blood, if you remain in arms; in virtue of the holy ties of relationship and for the preservation of whatever of constitutions and the laws are left, while yet the ruin has not reached you and us; while the vengeance of civil war has not broken up all domestic ties and the sword of private revenge has not crossed your own thresholds and sprinkled it with blood, and left your homes and your households in ruin; by all the solemn memories of the past and the obligations of the present, and to recognize the wishes of the people of West Virginia, to seek their own happiness and welfare in a lawful and peaceful manner; in the solemn majesty of those laws, and in a higher appeal of justice and the cry, depart, depart in peace, and give not up West Virginia, which otherwise will remain in safety, if not repose, to the horrors of a terrible war. With such a large majority, neither Eastern Virginia nor the South will be disposed to coerce us to their own local and peculiar policy. With such a position as West Virginia occupies, separated by vast mountain ranges from old Virginia, accessible to the whole West and the whole North, the whole will be a unit in our defence. West Virginia never can be coerced or conquered. Her streams may run blood and her households may be desolated, and if this shall be so, it will be the work of those in West Virginia, who remain in arms to oppose and resist the wishes of the majority of her people. Retire, disband, and let us alone in peace, under the Constitution and the laws, and do not require those laws and Constitution to be maintained here at this mighty sacrifice.

THE MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS.

Dr. S. G. HOWE, who was appointed by Gov. ANDREW to examine into the sanitary condition of the Massachusetts troops, reports that their wants are abundantly provided for, and that their health is good. He makes a number of valuable suggestions—among them that the nurses employed for the troops should be men, not women, for the former in an emergency can fight. He gives the following illustration of the Puritan spirit which still lives among the troops. One of the companies complained to the Captain that the West Point Cadet who drilled them was a most profane swearer. "I'll stop that to-morrow," says he. The next day's drill begins, and the Cadet begins to swear at the soldiers. "Please not swear at my men, Sir," says the Captain. "What do you know about the drill," says the Cadet, "and what can you do about my swearing?" "Sir," says the Captain, sternly, "I know this, and you ought to know it—swearing is forbidden by the army regulation, and if you continue to break the rule, I'll order my men to march off the ground, and they'll obey me, and leave you to swear alone." The Cadet took the rebuke, and swore no more at that company.

FROM MONTGOMERY.

The Mobile *Advertiser* publishes the following special dispatch:

MONTGOMERY, Friday, May 24.

An order has been issued to Clerk in the Department to be ready to leave for Richmond by Wednesday or Thursday next. Some leave to-night to prepare rooms. It is supposed that the President takes his departure soon. All are busy packing up to move.

President DAVIS issued another proclamation announcing a treaty, offensive and defensive, formed between Tennessee and the Confederate States, which was signed in the City of Nashville, May 7, 1861, by Hon. HARRY W. HILLIARD, Commissioner of the Confederate States, and G. A. HENRY and WASHINGTON BARKER, on the part of Tennessee.

The Commonwealth turns over to the Confederate States her whole military force and operations during the existing war.

Three Peace Commissioners from Maryland arrived to-day.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* states that, in a private letter written from London to his friends in the former city, Hon. WM. L. YANCEY says there is a strong contest going on between the Exeter Hall Abolitionists and the Ministry. The Exeter Abolitionists are as bitter against the South as the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery fanatics. The Ministry party, however, are favorable to the Southern Confederacy, but being in a small majority have to proceed cautiously to obtain the concurrence of the people. Mr. YANCEY does not doubt the success of his mission.

A telegram dated the 21st inst., received at Tallahassie, says the *Crusader*, with a large force, was on her way to Apalachicola, to attempt retaking the schooner *Atwater*, destroy the city and make forays upon the Florida coast. The troops are beginning to move.

The command of Gen. MCCULLOCH has been ordered to Arkansas.

GEN. HOUSTON'S POSITION.

The Houston *Telegraph* publishes the following extract from a late speech of Gen. HOUSTON at Independence:

"The troubles which have come upon the community are neither unexpected to me, nor do I fail to realize all the terrible consequences yet to ensue. Since the passage of the Nebraska and Kansas bill, I have had but little hope of the stability of our institutions. The advantages gained to the North by that measure, through the incentive to Anti-Slavery agitation, and the opening of a vast territory to free-soil settlement, were such that I saw that the South would soon be overslaughed and deprived of equality in the Government—a state of things which a chivalrous people like ours would not submit to. Yet I fostered the longing hope that when the North saw the dangers of disunion, and beheld the resolute spirit with which our people met the issue, they would abandon their aggressive policy, and allow Government to be preserved and administered in the same spirit with which our forefathers created it. For this reason I was conservative. So long as there was a hope of obtaining our rights, and maintaining our institutions through an appeal to the sense of justice and the brotherhood of the Northern people, I was for preserving the Union. The voice of hope was weeks since drowned by the guns of Fort Sumter. It is not now heard above the tramp of invading armies. The mission of the Union has ceased to be one of peace and equality, and now the dire alternative of yielding tamely before hostile armies, or meeting the shock like freemen, is presented to the South. Sectional prejudices, sectional hate, sectional aggrandizement and sectional pride, cloaked in the name of government and Union, stimulate the North in prosecuting this war. Thousands are duped into its support by zeal for the Union, and reverence for its past associations, but the motives of the Administration are too plain to be misunderstood.

The time has come when a man's section is his country. I stand by mine. All my hopes, my fortunes, my affections are centered in the South. When I see the land for whose defence my blood has been split, and the people whose fortunes have been mine through more than a quarter of a century of toil, threatened with invasion, I can but cast my lot with theirs, and await the issue.

For years I have been denounced on account of my efforts to save the South from the consequences of the unhappy measures which have brought destruction upon the whole country. When, in the face of almost my entire section, and a powerful Northern strength, I opposed the Kansas and Nebraska bill, the bitterness of language was exhausted to decry and villify me. When I pictured the consequences of that measure, and foretold its effects, I was unheeded. Now when every Northern man who supported that measure is demanding the subjugation of the South, our people can see the real feelings which actuated them in supporting it. Devoted as I was to peace and to the Union, I have struggled against the realization even of my own prophecies. Every result I foresaw has already occurred. It was to bring pease and strength to the South. It has brought war, and spread Free-Soil almost to the northern border of Texas. All we can do now is to stand firm by what we have, and be more wise in the future.

The trouble is upon us, and no matter how it came, or who brought it on, we have to meet it. Whether we have opposed this secession movement or favored it, we must alike meet the consequences. I sought calm and prudent action. I desired a united and prepared South, if we must leave the Union. Entire co-operation may not now be possible, but we have ample strength for the struggle if we husband it arighi. We must fight now whether we are prepared or not.

My position was taken months since. Though I opposed secession, for the reasons mentioned, I saw that the policy of coercion could not be permitted. The attempt to stigmatize and crush out this revolution, comprehending states and millions of people, as a rebellion, would show that the Administration at Washington did not comprehend the vast issues involved, or refused to listen to the dictates of reason, justice and humanity. A stubborn resort to force when moderation was necessary, would destry every hope of peace and the reconstruction of the Union.

Now that not only coercion, but a vindictive war is about to be inaugurated, I stand ready to redeem my pledge to the people. Whether the Convention acted right or wrong is not now the question. Whether I was treated justly or unjustly is not now to be considered. I put that all under my feet and there it shall stay. Let those who have stood by me do the same, and let us all show that at a time when peril environs our beloved land, we know how to be patriots and Texans.

Let us have no past, except the glorious past, whose heroic deeds shall stimulate us to resistance to oppression and wrong, and burying in the grave of oblivion all our past difficulties, let us go forward, determined not to yield the position which the people have assumed until our independence is acknowledged, or, if not acknowledged, wrung from our enemies by the force of our valor. It is no time to turn back now; the people have put their hands to the plow—they must go forward. To recede would be worse than ignominy. Better meet war, in its deadliest shape, than cringe before an enemy whose wrath we have invoked I make no pretensions as to myself; I have yielded up office and sought retirement to preserve peace among our people. My services, perhaps, are not important enough to be desired. Others are, perhaps more competent to lead the people through this revolution. I have been with them through the ordeal once, and I know that with prudence and discipline their courage will surmount all obstacles. Should the tocsin of war, calling forth the people to resist the invader, reach the retirement to which I shall go, I will heed neither the denunciations of my enemies nor the charms of my own fireside, but will join the ranks of my countrymen to defend Texas once aga'n. Then I will ask those who have pursued me with malignity, and who have denounced me as a traiter to Texas and the South, to prove themselves more true when the battle shock shall come. Old and worn as I am, I shall not be laggard. Though others may lead, I shall not scorn to follow; and though I may end life in the ranks, where I commenced it, I shall feel that the post of duty is the post of honor.

I have been conservative, was conservative as long as the Union lasted—am a conservative citizen of the Southern Confederacy, and giving to the constituted authorities of the country, civil and military, and the Government which a majority of the people have approved and acquiesced in, an honest obedience, I feel that I shall do less than my duty, did I not press upon others the importance of regarding this the first duty of a good citizen."

THE REBELS ARRESTING U. S. OFFICERS.

Col. MORRIS, U. S. A., says the Memphis *Bulletin*, who was recently captured by Col. VAN DORN, near Galveston, Texas, and was released on his parole of honor, was arrested again in Atlanta (Ga.) on May 24. He claimed to be released from the obligations of his parole, and at liberty to take up arms again. He is a very old man; says his proclivities are with the South, and that he owns two negroes now in St. Louis. When asked why he did not resign like Gen. TWIGGS and others, he said he was old and infirm, and could be of but little use to anybody, and did not like to give up his salary without he was sure the new government would provide for him. He said LINCOLN was wrong—his policy suicidal; and that he had broken up the United States Army—ruined the officers in property, character and everything else. He said he "sought no advantages like HARNEY and ANDERSON, d—m 'em!"—all he wanted was to go and report to his Goverament. He was detained by Gov. BROWN, subject to the order of the War Department.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of May 26 has this paragraph:

"Mr. WM. YOUNG FENDALL arrived here yesterday morning from Vera Cruz, per Spanish brigantine *Angela*, which port he left on the 12th inst. Information having been conveyed to Mayor MONROE that there was a passenger on board this vessel who probably was conveying important dispatches to Washington City, from the United States ship *Macedonian*, of the Gulf squadron, which was left at Vera Cruz, the Mayor dispatched special HOWARD to arrest him, with his baggage and papers.

Mr. FENDALL was brought before the Mayor, with all the packages of letters in his possession, and the Governor being informed of the fact, sent Col. FORSTALL to conduct Mr. FENDALL to his presence. On the examination, it was ascertained that Mr. FENDALL had been commissioned to carry dispatches from the Mexican Legation at Washington to the City of Mexico, and having delivered the same to President JUAREZ, was returning home as a private citizen. At Vera Cruz, while awaiting for transportation to New-Orleans, he visited the United States ship *Caledonia*, and was requested by the officers thereof to carry a number of letters to the United States. The letters were all of a private character, except two for the Secretary of the Navy at Washington, and one for the Third Auditor, which simply contained ship accounts of the crew, &c., but nothing giving any important information. Mr. FENDALL was then discharged, the Governor offering to provide him with a safe conduct.

Mr. FENDALL is the son of P. R. FENDALL, formerly United States District Attorney of Washington City, and the nephew, by marriage, of Ex-Senator A. G. BROWN, of Mississippi, and also a relative of Hon. C. M. CONRAD, of this city.

We regret that Mr. FENDALL was put to any inconvenience, but the condition of our country renders it necessary that the strictest espionage and examinations should be made for the safety of our Republic."

HOW MATTERS STAND AT CHAMBERSBURGH.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes from Chambersburgh on May 20:

"The force here is about 7,000, all prime Pennsylvania volunteers, in the best of health and spirits.

Chambersburgh is in Franklin County, Penn., forty-three miles north from Harper's Ferry, which is a point of some interest at present.

The means of transit to the Ferry are twenty-three miles over the Franklin Railroad to Hagerstown, Md. Six miles below Hagerstown, on the Maryland side of the Potomac, lies Williamsport, opposite which are secession forces to the number of about 400 or 600, the remainder of the large force formerly there having been taken to points nearer the Ferry. Williamsport is guarded by one company of Home Guards, who are assisted by a rifle company at Sharpsburgh, three miles further down the river.

Chambersburgh is above navigable water on the Conococheague and Falling Spring streams, both branches of the Potomac.

A great deal of disaffection is reported among the secession troops, and 180 of them have deserted within the last 48 hours.

We are given to understand that, so soon as the regiments of this command can be got here, a movement will be made to some point nearer to Harper's Ferry, probably Hagerstown or Williamsport, during Saturday or Sunday."

THE SHARP-SHOOTERS.

As will be seen from the following card, Mr. H. BERDAN, who has made the best rifle shot on record, so far as can be ascertained, has consented to take command of the Regiment of Sharp-Shooters, which is now organizing:

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, NEW-YORK, May 30, 1861.

To the Sharp-Shooters in the Loyal States:

GENTLEMEN: Many of you are undoubtedly aware that an effort is making to get up a regiment to be composed entirely of first-class rifle-shots at long distances, and that in consequence of my having myself done something in this way of rifle-shooting, suggestions have been made in the public press that I should aid in this effort. I am, moreover, receiving almost daily applications, by letter and in person, to the same effect, and I see so clearly the great importance of the object in view, that I do not feel at liberty to refrain from doing what I can to further it.

With this view I propose that all such gentlemen that have made themselves good shots at long distances, who are willing to place their skill in this way at the service of our country, in this her great struggle, should send their names to me, with an affidavit, showing the best shooting they have done at two hundred yards, or more.

As soon as the necessary arrangements are made for equipment, &c., notice will be given to all these whose applications are approved.

No application will be considered in which the average of ten consecutive shots exceeds five inches from centre of target to the centre of the ball at two hundred yards.

The prodigious efficiency of detachments of such Sharp-Shooters, armed with our Northern Patent Target Rifles, needs only to be alluded to to be recognized at once by all who have any knowledge of this subject.

Need I add one word to enforce the duty of our amateur target-shots to make their peculiar skill useful to our country at this time of trial? That skill—the offspring of a manly Northern sport—can be converted into a powerful military instrument so readily, I feel confident the subject need only to be suggested to insure its being fully and promptly attended to.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. BERDAN.

The *Spirit of the Times*, a few days ago, published a record of forty of the best shots which have been made in this country, and it is a remarkable fact that but one of these was credited to a resident of the Slave States; thus demonstrating that in rifle shooting the North is superior to the South.

A Regiment such as is now organizing, could do immense service in the field. The main difficulty in the way of filling it immediately is the trouble and expense of gathering the best shots from the different towns and cities through the country where they reside. Money is needed, not only for the equipment of the Regiment, but for the collection of it. Those who feel disposed to aid in this patriotic movement will be able to learn all the particulars of it from Mr. BERDAN

INTERESTING TO CONTRACTORS.

The United States Grand Jury in Philadelphia expected to be able to make their final presentment on Monday, but were prevented by some informality in the paper. In consequence of the request of the jurors to be enlightened as to their power in the matter of investigating the alleged frauds committed by contractors for supplying the army with clothing, &c., Judge CADWALLADER gave them the following instructions: An act of Congress makes it criminal for any person having the charge or custody of arms, ordnance, munitions, shot, powder or nabliments of war belonging to the United States, or of any provisions for the victualing of any soldiers, gunners, marines and pioneers, to embezzle, purloin or convey away any of the same for lucre or gain, or for the purpose of hindering or impeding the service of the United States, or, knowing of, and being privy to, such offence, to counsel, aid or abet it. Another act of Congress makes it criminal to falsely make, alter, forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, altered, forged our counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, altering, forging or counterfeiting any writing for the purpose of obtaining or receiving, or enabling any other person or persons, either directly or indirectly, to obtain or receive from the United States, or any of their officers or agents, any sum or sums of money, or to alter or publish as true, or cause to be altered or published as true, any such false, forged, altered or counterfeited writing with intent to defraud the United States, knowing the same to be false, altered, forged or counterfeited, or to transmit to, or present at, or cause or procure to be transmitted to or presented at any office, or officer, of the Government of the United States, any writing in support of, or in relation to, any account or claim, knowing the same to be false, altered, forged or counterfeited. As this enactment has been judicially interpreted, a criminal offence is committed under it by a person who, knowing a genuine writing to contain a false statement, uses it for any such fraudulent purpose. The same act makes it criminal to be knowingly in possession of any false, altered, forged or counterfeited writing for the purpose of enabling any person or persons, either directly or indirectly, to obtain or receive any money from the United States or their officers or agents, knowing the writing to be so false, altered, forged or counterfeited, with intent to defraud the United States. The act contains a provision which would have been implied, if it had not been expressed, that nothing therein contained should be construed to deprive the courts of the several States of jurisdiction under their laws over such offences. Another act of Congress makes any officer of the United States who is guilty of extortion under or by color of his office punishable criminally.

A TRAIN FIRED INTO AT THE RELAY HOUSE FOR REFUSING TO STOP.

The Baltimore *Sun*, extra, of May 30, says:

"The Western express train, which left Piedmont east, at 7:20 P. M., on Wednesday evening, in charge of Conductor BRYSON, was fired into between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning, at a point about one mile west of the Relay House, by a detachment of the troops stationed there, who, it is alleged, acted on the presumption that the train was carrying an attacking party of Confederate troops, such a rumor having been circulated. On the contrary, however, the train contained a number of New-York and Philadelphia through passengers, including several ladies.

It is usual when a train is called to a halt to wave a light in front of the train as a signal. The conductor and passengers assert that no such light was displayed, and the place not being the regular stopping point, the train came on, of course. Immediately about ten or eleven muskets were fired—some say at the engineer, —Mr. LEWIS—but nearly all the balls took effect in the two first passenger cars, five leaving their mark. One ball struck near the head of a lady, Mrs. MURDOCK, of New-York, taking out a large piece of the woodwork of the car, the second passed in close proximity to the head of a gentleman, a hotel-keeper at Harper's Ferry, carrying away several slats of the window, while a third ball entered the water closet, perforating four partitions.

The train, previous to the firing, had been delayed several hours beyond its regular time, caused by interruptions at Harper's Ferry, Point of Rocks and elsewhere, where the railroad track is destroyed, and its approach at an unusual hour no doubt gave color to the report that a special train with a Confederate force was approaching.

The train was promptly stopped on being fired into, but was suffered to come on to Baltimore, arriving about daylight. The passengers exhibited several splinters from the cars struck, and detailed their escape with much feeling.

Col. JONES, the commander of the post at the Relay House, in view of the circumstances of the case has ordered the investigation, which will take place this afternoon at the Relay House, and the conductor and employes on the train have been sent to that point.

THE OLD SCHOOL ASSEMBLY AGAIN.

In the Old School Assembly on Thursday, a protest against the minority report on the state of the country was read, objecting to political matters being introduced into an ecclesiastical assembly. The paper was long, and signed by Rev. Dr. A. G. HALL.

A dissent was presented by Rev. J. P. LLOYD against the action of the Assembly, in which several reasons were given for the dissent—and among others, one that the report was calculated to embarrass the political relations between the North and South.

Dr. STOCKTON, of Penn., protested. This document was also signed by Dr. ALDRICH.

Rev. Dr. HODGE read a very able protest. It was long and explanatory, but taking a States Rights and rather a Southern view of the question; that the action was contrary to all previous movements of the Church; that the action of the Association was unjust to our Southern brethren, who, from circumstances, could not be present. The above was signed by about fifty members of the Association.

Mr. WALLER proposed that a Committee be appointed to answer the protests.

The following Committee was appointed by the Moderator:

Rev. Dr. Thomas, Chairman; Rev. Dr. Anderson, Rev. Dr. Lord; Judge Ewing, Elder, Jessee L. Williams, Elder.

On motion, the protests and other proceedings on the subject were admitted to record.

EMERSON ETHERIDGE AT LOUISVILLE.

Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE spoke at Louisville, on the night of May 27. In the course of his remarks he said:

"The revolution, I assert, which now disgraces the country, is the most unnatural and damning that ever sullied the pages of history. Heretofore, the young men and the old men, proud of a common country and a common heritage, have worked together for its prosperity and its glory. To-day, throwing away the ballot box for the bullet, they seem plunging into the gulf of irretrievable ruin, and throwing away the rights gained by the Barons for the people, from Prince John at Runnymede. And why is this? There is not a single law upon the statute-book upon the subject of Slavery, nor has there ever been for thirty years, that was not placed there by those now Disunionists. They have not complain of them. Yet the hope, the happiness, the prosperity of thirty millions of people are now destroyed by them. Their commerce, trade and everything belonging to a great country, are sacrificed by them. The gulf between the rich man in hell, LAZARUS, is not greater than that between these men and those who aim to preserve the Union and our prosperity. This Union is not dissolved, nor will it be dissolved in the life-time of the youngest child now living."

And, again, in discussing the question of coercion he remarked:

"Suppose we had bought Cuba for thirty millions of dollars on Wednesday, paid for it on Thursday, and had seceded on Friday, don't you think we would feel a little like coercing on Saturday? Or suppose Kansas, upon which so much blood and treasure have been spent, was to take it into her head to walk out of the Union some fine morning, wouldn't you feel like driving her back? It is a plain question, whether we will coerce the serpent now, or wait till it is too strong to be coerced!

Alluding to the flag of the Union in an eloquent and stirring passage, he said, swear as HANNIBAL swore HANNIBAL to eternal enmity to Spain, never to allow this flag to trail in the dust, and the audience in a shout took the oath."

LAUGHING AND FASTING.

Six weeks ago the rebel Cabinet at Montgomery received President LINCOLN's proclamation with "shouts of laughter," as they took the trouble to tell us by telegraph. The appended document, which is without date, probably because the rebels do not know where their Capital is, shows that they are coming to look at matters in a different light:

"When a people who recognize their dependence upon God, feel themselves surrounded by peril and difficulty, it becomes them to humble themselves under the dispensation of Divine Providence, to recognize His righteous Government, to acknowledge His goodness in times past, and supplicate His merciful protection for the future.

The manifest proofs of the Divine blessings hitherto extended to the people of the Confederate States of America to maintain and perpetuate public liberty, individual rights and national independence, demand their devout and heartfelt gratitude. It becomes them to give public manifestation of this gratitude, and of their dependence upon the Judge of all the Earth, and to invoke the continuance of His favor. Knowing that none but a just and righteous cause can gain the Divine favor, we would implore the Lord of Hosts to guide and direct our public in the paths of right, duty, justice and mercy; to unite our hearts and our efforts for the defence of our dearest rights; to strengthen our weakness, crown our arms with success, and enable us to secure a speedy, just and honorable peace.

To these ends, and in conformity with the request of Congress, I invite the people of the Confederate States to the observance of a day of fasting and prayer, by such religious services as may be suitable for the occasion, and I recommend Thursday, the 13th day of June next, for that purpose; and that we may all on that day, with one accord, join in humble and reverental approach to Him in whose hands we are, invoking Him to inspire us with a proper spirit and temper of heart and mind to bear our evils, to bless us with His favor and protection, and to bestow His gracious benediction upon our Government and country. (Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President.
R. TOOMBS, Secretary of State.

HOSTILITIES IMMINENT AT FORT PICKENS.

The Montgomery correspondent of the New-Orleans *Delta* writes, under date of May 20:

"Recent information from Pensacola forces the sad conviction on our minds that the hour is not distant when the impetuosity of our army in Florida will be gratified amid the roar of battle and the wild carnage of war. It is now stated here, and by reliable persons, that Gen. BRAGG will in a few days make an effort to sink the dry-dock in a channel running between Port Pickens and Fort McRea. This attempt will be made for the purpose of causing the guns of the latter to operate successfully on any vessel that may attempt to force an entrance into the Bay of Pensacola.

The dock referred to is said to be in size almost equal to your City Hotel, and was built at the cost of one million of dollars. It is the intention of Government to use every effort to recover this valuable property after the battle is over, that is, provided its sinking is permitted by the Federal authorities at Fort Pickens; but here seems the difficulty, that will, in all probability, result in the opening of hostilities. Gen. BROWN, it is said, has communicated officially to Gen. BRAGG his determination to prevent any further obstruction of the channel, and will, he says, fire the moment the attempt is made. Gen. BRAGG, on the other hand, says the dock *must* and *will* be sunk, and that the channel *shall* be obstructed. This is, I am informed, the present condition of our affairs at Pensacola. Having this statement before you, your conclusions will doubtless be similar to ours—that is, that the long expected battle is close at hand.

I am informed that Judge PERKINS, delegate from your State, will to-day introduce a bill to suspend the tariff during the expected blockade, and to admit everything duty free."

A dispatch to the *Delta* dated at Montgomery on May 24, states that the Dry Dock was anchored in the channel on the night previous; so that the ball may open at any time, if it has not already begun.

DESTRUCTION OF THE SHIP ISLAND FORTIFICATION.

An extra from the office of the Handsboro' (Miss.) *Democrat* of 22d inst. says:

"We have just received information from a number of eye-witnesses, that the unfinished fortification on Ship Island has been leveled to the ground, and completely destroyed. The buildings, comprising a large dwelling and various outhouses have been set on fire, the smoke of which can plainly be seen from the beach.

Ship Island is the property of the United States Government, having been ceded to it by the State of Mississippi to be used for military purposes. It is situated in the Gulf of Mexico, thirty miles north of Chandeleer Islands, ninety-five miles from the North Pass of the mouth to the Mississippi, and seventy-five miles from New-Orleans. The island is an important strategic point guarding the South Pass to New-Orleans by the Lake Ponchartrain route. Several years ago the Federal Government commenced the erection of a first class fortification on the island, and the work continued at intervals until the secession Government came into power, when the work was abandoned.

The work at the time of suspension had progressed to the raising of a portion of the casemated tier on the exterior faces. The Secessionists, after the Federal force was withdrawn, took possession of the island and the military works thereon, and improved it for defence by mounting hand-beg applications, and placed a sufficient garrison therein. There were numerous wooden buildings on the island, used for blacksmith shops, stone cutter's sheds and workmen's shanties. In all probability, one of the United States vessels, of the Pensacola fleet, acting under orders from headquarters, proceeded near the island, and with a few shot and shells, have destroyed these buildings.

It will probably be recollected that the guns seized at Pittsburgh, several months ago, were intended for the fortress on Ship Island.

"CONTRABAND OF WAR."

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1861.

SIR: Your action in respect to the negroes who came within your lines, from the service of the rebels, is approved. The Department is sensible of the embarrassments, which must surround officers conducting military operations in a State, by the laws of which Slavery is sanctioned. The Government cannot recognize the rejection by any State of its Federal obligation, resting upon itself, among these Federal obligations. However, no one can be more important than that of suppressing and dispersing any combination of the former for the purpose of overthrowing its whole constitutional authority. While, therefore, you will permit no interference, by persons under your command, with the relations of persons held to service under the laws of any State, you will on the other hand, so long as any State within which your military operations are conducted, remain under the control of such armed combinations, refrain from surrendering to alleged masters any persons who come within your lines. You will employ such persons in the services to which they will be best adapted, keeping an account of the labor by them performed, of the value of it, and the expenses of their maintenance. The question of their final disposition will be reserved for future determination.

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

To Major-Gen. BUTLER.

A MORMON PROPHECY.

Elder ORSON PRATT desires us to publish the following extract from "a revelation and prophecy by the prophet, seer and revelator, JOSEPH SMITH, given December 25, 1832." It will be found on page 35 of the *Pearl of Great Price*:

"Verily thus saith the Lord, concerning the wars that will shortly come to pass, beginning at the rebellion of South Carolina, which will eventually terminate in the death and misery of many souls. The days will come that war will be poured out upon all nations, beginning at that place; for behold, the Southern States shall be divided against the Northern States; and the Southern States will call on other nations, even the nation of Great Britain, as it is called, and they shall also call upon other nations in order to defend themselves against other nations; and, thus, war shall be poured out upon all nations. And it shall come to pass, after many days, slaves shall rise up against their masters, who shall be marshaled and disciplined for war. And it shall come to pass also, that the remnants who are left of the land will marshal themselves, and shall become exceeding angry, and shall vex the Gentiles with a sore vexation. And thus, with the sword, and by bloodshed, the inhabitants of the earth shall mourn; and with famine, and plague, and earthquakes, and the thunder of heaven, and the fierce and vivid lightning also, shall the inhabitants of the earth be made to feel the wrath, and indignation, and chastening hand of an Almighty God, until the consumption, decreed, hath made a full end of all nations; that the cry of the Saints, and of the blood of Saints, shall cease to come up into the ears of the Lord of Sabbath, from the earth, to be avenged of their enemies. Wherefore, stand ye in holy places, and be not moved, until the day of the Lord come; for behold it cometh quickly, saith the Lord. Amen.

UNIFORM OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY.

The army regulations have been issued for the uniform adopted by the War Department of the Confederate States, and are as follows:

The coat to be of cadet gray cloth, short tunic, double-breasted, two rows of buttons down the breast, two inches apart at the waist, and widening towards the shoulders. Pantaloons of sky-blue cloth, made full in the leg. The different corps of the service to be distinguished by the color of their trimmings—blue for infantry, red for artillery, and yellow for cavalry. The buttons to be of plain gilt, convex form, three-quarters of an inch in diameter. In the artillery corps, the buttons to be stamped with the letter A; and in infantry and cavalry, the letters will bear only the number of the regiment.

For the General and the officers of his staff the dress will be of dark blue cloth, trimmed with gold; for the medical department, black cloth, with gold and velvet trimming. All badges of distinction are to be marked upon the sleeves and collars. Badges of distinguished rank, on the collars only. For a Brigadier-General, three large stars; for a Colonel, two large stars; for a Lieutenant Colonel, one large star; for a Major, one small star, and a horizontal bar; for a Captain, three small stars; for a First Lieutenant, two small stars; for a Second Lieutenant, one small star.

For a General and staff officers the buttons will be of bright gilt, convex, rounded at the edge—a raised eagle at the centre, surrounded by thirteen stars. Exterior diameter of large sized button, 1 inch; of small size, ¾ inch. For officers of the corps of engineers the same button is to be used, except that in the place of the eagle and stars, there will be a raised E in German text. For officers of artillery, infantry, riflemen and cavalry, the button will be a plain gilt convex, with a large raised letter in the centre—a for artillery, I for infantry, &c. The exterior diameter of large-sized button, seven-eighths of an inch; small size, one-half inch.

No cap has yet been adopted.

ANOTHER COMPLIMENT TO THE SEVENTH.

CAMP CAMERON, WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 29, 1861.

The following communication has just been received by Col. LEFFERTS:

BEVERLY, MASS., MONDAY, May 20, 1861.

To the Commander, Officers and Soldiers of the Seventh Regiment of New-York.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith transmit to you a copy of the resolutions which were unanimously adopted at a legal meeting of the voters of the town of Beverly, held May 15, 1861, Hon. JOHN SAFFORD, presiding:

Resolved, That we tender to the officers and soldiers of our Beverly Light Infantry, Company E, and all other soldiers from Beverly now absent in the service of the country, our warmest meed of praise, for their noble and manly self-sacrifice in so nobly responding to their nation's call, and for the skill, energy, perseverance, courage and ability, which they, in common with their associates of the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, so faithfully evinced in their triumphant progress and march to the Nation's Capital.

Resolved, That we tender to the *far-famed Seventh Regiment of New-York*, our heartfelt thanks for their many kindnesses to our Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, and expressly for their liberality towards our wounded fellow-citizen, Lieut. MOSES S. HERRICK.

Resolved, That our warmest sympathies be tendered to Lieut. HERRICK in his misfortunes, and that we pledge ourselves to him, and to all his associates in our Beverly Company, and our other Beverly soldiers, and to their respective families, to render their necessities all the material aid and comfort that we can legitimately bestow.

A true copy, attest JAMES HILL,
Town Clerk of Beverly, Mass.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Under date of May 25, the

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 2, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The events of the last forty eight hours at the seat of war have been of the most stirring character, although they are to be considered as simply the forerunners of movements of still greater magnitude. The war for the Union is now fairly inaugurated, and every day will be likely to bring us reports of startling moment. The affair with the rebel batteries at Aquia Creek, reported yestesday as in progress, appears to have been quite a brisk one. Beside the *Freeborn* and the *Anacosta*, the *Resolute* and a schooner tender named the *Taylor* were engaged. Three batteries were opposed to them, throwing very heavy metal, and yet, strange as it may appear, no one on board the vessels was killed, and but one wounded. The loss of the rebels is not known with certainty, though it is thought that it must have been considerable, as one account states that men were seen carrying dead and wounded to places of safety. The *Pawnee* finally went to the assistance of the vessels engaged, and two of the batteries were effectually silenced—the third being so far away as to render necessary a landing force. It was reported that the New-York Seventy-first would be detailed for that service, in which case they will go down the river to-day.

A brilliant dash was made by a party of Federal cavalry into the town of Fairfax yesterday morning, which, for boldness, can hardly be surpassed. We announced, yesterday morning, that an expedition had been organized to proceed in that direction, though it now appears that it was only intended for reconnoitering purposes, and that only one company of cavalry—B, of the Second Regiment—was engaged in it. The details of the affair will be found in the official report of Lieut. THOMAS, who commanded the company, to Col. DAVID HUNTER, commanding the First Brigade in the Department of Eastern Virginia, which we publish this morning. Upon approaching the town, which they did within three hundred yards without being discovered, the cavalry surprised and captured the rebel pickets, and on entering the town they were fired upon from the windows and housetops. The cavalry then charged on a company of mounted rifles which they found ready to oppose them, and succeeded in driving them from the town; but large rebel reinforcements making their appearance, heavily outnumbering our troops, Lieut. THOMPSON thought it prudent to withdraw his command, which he did after a brisk interchange of shots, in good order, and with five prisoners, fully armed and equipped, and two horses. Our loss was three men missing, two of whom have since been ascertained to have been taken prisoners; three slightly wounded, and six horses lost. Lieut. THOMPSON estimates the loss of the rebels in killed at between twenty and thirty, though other accounts render it probable that this estimate is rather above the mark. The number of rebel troops at Fairfax was ascertained to be fully fifteen hundred men.

A skirmish also took place yesterday at Williamsport, Md., between the company of Home Guards stationed there and a party of rebel Virginians, in which three of the Virginians were wounded, and one hurt on our side.

About midnight, on Friday night, a skirmish took place at Arlington Mills, between a company of Fire Zouaves and a company of the Michigan Regiment, on duty there, and a scouting party of rebel Virginians, in which one of the Zouaves was killed and another wounded. It is supposed that one of the rebels was also killed, as he was carried away by one of his companions in their retreat. The Federal troops were attacked at the moment when the Zouaves had arrived at the Mills, to relieve the Michigan company, and they were, consequently, taken somewhat by surprise. They soon, however, compelled the rebels to beat a hasty retreat, with the results above stated. The same rebel scouting party also shot one of the employes at the Mills, but for what reason is not known, unless it was thought by them that his sympathies were on the side of the Union.

We have news from Fortress Monroe up to 5 o'clock on Friday evening, up to which time no further movement of special importance had been made. Some depredations having been made on adjacent property by the Federal troops stationed at Newport News, on account of some deficiencies in their Commissariat, Gen. BUTLER had issued a stringent order prohibiting such proceedings in the future. A battery of heavy cannon was being erected at the Point, which, together with the extensive intrenchments thrown up, would render futile any attempts on the part of the rebels to dislodge our troops. There was no recent intelligence from Norfolk, as communication had been entirely cut off—Commodore PENDERGAST even declining to allow boats to go up with flags of truce, for the purpose of bringing away such as might be anxious to come. The *Quaker City* on Thursday towed another rich prize to Old Point—the schooner *Lynchburgh*, of Richmond, from Rio de Janeiro, with three thousand bags of coffee on board. The transport *State of Georgia*, which reached this port last evening from Fortress Monroe direct, brought a number of fugitives from Norfolk and Portsmouth.

A Federal scout who left Harper's Ferry on Friday night, after staying there two days, arrived at Harrisburgh yesterday, and gives interesting information confirmatory of previous accounts of the condition of the rebel troops there. Most of the provisions which now reach that point are taken over from the Maryland side—a proceeding which the Government will no doubt soon put a stop to. The Virginia troops are represented to be in a most deplorable condition in regard to clothing, though the Kentucky and regular Confederate State troops were tolerably well clad.

We have positive information that the arch rebel and repudiator, JEFF. DAVIS, is in Richmond, or rather was there on Wednesday last. The Richmond *Enquirer* of Thursday publishes the details of his journey from Montgomery, and a speech which he made to the troops at the Richmond fair ground the day before. He was accompanied by those fitting companions, TOOMBS and WIGFALL—the latter, probably, to take possession of the Capital, in accordance with his published programme

There has been some doubt as to the truth of the statement that the rebel Government was to be removed to Richmond, contradictory reports having appeared in the Southern papers. This doubt seems to be set at rest, however, by a dispatch from Montgomery, which appears in the Mobile *Advertiser*, dated the 24th ult. This dispatch states that an order had been issued to the clerks of the departments to be ready to leave for Richmond on the Wednesday or Thursday following. So that not only JEFF. DAVIS, TOOMBS and WIGFALL, but the whole rebel crew, may be nearer the Capital than they will find agreeable.

Up to the 27th ult., if we may believe a statement in the New-Orleans *Picayune* of that date, our blockading vessels had not arrived off the mouth of the Mississippi. The *Picayune* of that date announces the arrival at that port of the privateer *Calhoun*, having in tow as prizes the schooner *John Adams*, of Boston; the brig *Panama* and the schooner *Mermaid*, of Princeton, Mass., all whalers, and having 160 barrels of oil on board. The descriptions of these vessels, it may be as well to say, do not tally with those in the American Lloyds, in which no such vessel as the schooner *Mermaid* is put down; and it is a matter of wonder what whaling vessels would be doing in the Gulf of Mexico.

Baltimore is still evidently very uneasy, and needs considerable looking after on the part of the Federal troops. The military rule of Gen. CADWALLADER has not been to strict as that of Gen. BUTLER—who, by the way, our Washington correspondent intimates may be sent back there—and under it the sympathy for the rebels, now in hostility against the Government, will occasionally crop out. A suspicious movement of arms was yesterday discovered by Col. LEWIS, commanding the troops on Federal Hill, and last evening he paid a visit to the City Marshal's office to inquire into it. The result of the inquiry, however, is stated to have been satisfactory.

In the McDonald *habeas corpus* case, before the United States Court at St. Louis, the Judge, on Friday, decided that Gen. HARNEY'S amended return was fully sufficient, and counsel for the prosecution were allowed until yesterday to prepare rejoinders.

We learn from Albany that the resignation of Maj.-Gen. WADSWORTH has not and will not be accepted by Gov. MORGAN, who stands upon the order issued on the 15th of April by the War Department at Washington, giving the quota of officers and men to be raised by the State of New-York, which was understood to include two Major-Generals, and under which Messrs DIX and WADSWORTH were appointed. We also learn that the State Military Board have decided to retain those men of the Second Regiment who are willing to be sworn in for the war—who constitute the largest portion of the regiment—and to raise it to the requisite standard by recruiting. There will be no difficulty in doing this, as thousands of men stand ready to take the places of those men who decline to be sworn in for a period exceeding three months.

The number of Federal troops now concentrated at Chambersburgh, Penn., is estimated in round numbers at ten thousand. These troops will doubtless soon direct their attention towards Harper's Ferry. Gen PATTERSON, it will be seen by our dispatches, is preparing for a campaign in some direction, and that of Harper's Ferry seems the most probable.

We publish, this morning, copious extracts from our files by the steamship *America*, which reached this City last evening, exhibiting very fully the tendency of the English mind in reference to our National troubles.

The murder of JOHN M. SWAIN, at a lager-beer saloon, No. 199 Prince-street, on Friday evening, was yesterday made the subject of investigation by Coroner SCHIRMER. It was shown that deceased had engaged in a warm argument with SAMUEL H. MERRITT, one of his acquaintances, upon the troubles of the country, and avowing himself a strong Secessionist, excited the anger of his opponent to such a degree that he shot him dead. A verdict against MERRITT was rendered.

The opinion in the Record Commission case, delivered at General Term of the Supreme Court, upon the appeal of the relators, (McSPEDON & BAKER) is published in full in the law column. The murder trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, commenced on Friday, yesterday terminated in the conviction of the accused of manslaughter in the third degree.

Prices of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs were reduced yesterday, and heavy sales were made, especially of Wheat and Corn, the receipts of which were also large. Rio Coffee and Sugars were in fair demand. Cotton was quiet, as were also Rice, Molasses, Metals, Naval Stores, Oils, Seeds, Spices, Hay, Hides, Leather and Provisions. Free sales of Whisky were reported, but at lower rates. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

The Regeneration of Virginia.

There is no civilizer like war, because nothing so thoroughly tries the strength and exposes the weakness of a people. The consciousness of the latter is always the first step to reform. The tendency of a nation, like that of an individual, is to indulge its predominant trait or characteristics till these become a monstrous deformity or vice, overshadowing every generous and noble quality, and proving fatal in the end unless corrected by an outward pressure, or emergency, sufficient to change the whole current of a nation's habits and ideas. Such an emergency may, and often does, involve the destruction of a whole generation. But its loss is amply compensated in the advantage of those that follow. Had the Emperor NICHOLAS lived a thousand years, he could never have been diverted from the grand purpose of his life, the possession of Constantinople, and the realization of the traditions of his ancestors. The Crimean war, the first of these traditions, dispelled for a time the dream of territorial aggrandisement, disclosed the weak spot in the Empire, exhausted its means, and turned the attention of the new Emperor to the subject of internal reform, instead of foreign conquest. The enfranchisement of the serfs was the result. In its results, the advantage of the war to Russia was incalculable, and compensated fifty times for the losses and sacrifices she sustained in her great defeat. It was the beneficent event in her history. Defeat was the only instructor that could reach her rugged nature, and turn it to deeds of humanity, to the development of her real strength.

The same war was beneficial in a similar way to England. It aroused that people to the utter impotence and corruption into which its Government, in a long period of profound peace, had fallen. Although spending, annually, some $350,000,000, and the larger portion of this vast sum upon its Army and Navy, it found that, when the emergency came, it had neither, and in consequence, suffered such a series of disgraceful disasters and defeats, as to give to the ruling class, the aristocracy, a blow from which it will never recover. So far as the malign influence of this class was weakened, that of the people is enlarged and confirmed. The French revolution was a striking example of the uses of a war in the destruction of her privileged classes, who have become false to every duty for which they were created, and who retained nothing but those base passions and desires which remain in the soul long after the body has become impotent for their exercise. The extent of the destruction showed how deep was the disease preying upon the vitals of the nation. The new France, though only partially enfranchising, compensates a hundred fold the sacrifices which her redemption cost her.

In the United States the same great teacher, war, is now instructing ourselves. There is not a man in the North that does not feel it to be worth more than it can cost in the most extravagant estimate of men and money. No sacrifice could be too great to teach us that we have a Government, and that, too, the strongest that ever existed, because sustained by the united wills of the most intelligent people on earth; that this people, though long suffering, could be roused to a man when the sacred cause of humanity was defied and attacked, and in its defence gladly proffer fortune and life. The war is worth all it costs in the sublime spectacle it presents of all the nationalities of Europe marching together under the same banner which unites all upon the common ground of freedom for the proper exercise of whatever is cherished or peculiar to each. Such fraternization as we have displayed has, up to this time, been only the ideal, to be realized in a perfect state of existence.

This great vindication of war is to be still more beneficent to the South than the North. There is Eastern Virginia which, since the formation of our Government, has been an exception to, and a libel upon, the genius of our people—progress in population, and in any art that science and skill have brought to the aid of man; but the purest climate, the most fertile soil, permeated by magnificent estuaries and bays, and with every element of wealth, the eastern portion of the State has hardly an inhabitant more than it had fifty years ago. Everything has given place to the sole employment of raising and working *slaves*. Society there is entirely based upon this kind of industry, and could accept no other. Labor had come to be regarded as the badge of a degraded caste. The arrogance and conceit of the dominant class are always in ratio to its worthlessness, and to the degree of indolence in which it can indulge. Eastern Virginia had culminated more than a half century ago. She was wiser, better, stronger, and richer then, than now. Left to herself, the next fifty years would witness a similar retrogression. The current of her thoughts and life must be changed by pressure from without. This pressure is now being applied. In the next sixty days the conceit will be completely thrashed out of the most arrogant and supercilious F. F. V's. A proper degree of humility is the germ of the new life. The present year will mark the line between the New Virginia and the old. She is to have what she has always wanted, a new influx of ideas and industries, through a new population of Yankees, Germans, Irish, and of all the other nationalities of the North. The 100,000 soldiers upon her soil are so many spies to report the fatness of her soil and the extent of her resources. New-England will thread out every inch of her magnificent harbors, and her unrivaled forests, and mark the sites of future cities and towns. New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio will explore her soil, and her vast mineral treasures, which lie still unused. When the war is ended, a large number of the disbanded soldiers will remain behind, become citizens of the States, and teach her in the arts of peace to recognize the blessings and the value of the war. A new and glorious destiny is opening before her, which she could never have realized but for the irruption of the Northern hosts, whose habits and tastes incline them to peace, but who, from necessity alone, have been driven into this conflict.

Claims Against the Montgomery Usurpation.

One of the most interesting features of the late session of the Montgomery Congress has been the frequent presentation of "claims," on subjects too numerous to mention, all of which were duly referred to the Committee on Claims. The member selected for the service of presentation seems to have been very generally Mr. CHARLES M. CONRAD, the Secretary of War of the United States during Mr. FILLMORE'S Administration, and at that time one of the most determined of Union men. After losing his Secretaryship, he continued to haunt Washington during the sessions, and figured somewhat, we believe, in behalf of the retired and disturbed officers of the navy, but he found no Federal employment at the hands of his old constituents, and became politically seedy and unhappy. He was hovering about for the terms of Mr. PIERCE and Mr. BUCHANAN, though he never settled anywhere long enough to be counted until he turned up as a member of the Montgomery Congress.

But as an old-fashioned Whig and Conservative, Mr. CONRAD was quite out of place among his new associates. TOOMBS and STEPHENS, we presume, had some friendly associations with him, and if all of the conspirators could have been Presidents and Secretaries, would have provided for him some position corresponding to that he had formerly occupied. When an officer in the United States Army turns traitor, he is at once called to at least the same rank in the militia of Virginia or Georgia. LEE is made a General of the Virginia forces, and MAGRUDER a Colonel. A Captain of a Seventy-four, with the Stars and Stripes at its mast-head, when he deserts his flag receives his compensation in the title of Captain without pay, and is placed in command of a stolen revenue cutter. So it would have been with the civil service, but for the melancholy fact that in the whole Government there were hardly first-rate officers enough to supply the Georgia conspirators alone. When TOOMBS, and STEPHENS, and COBB, and BUTLER KING, and CLAYTON had been duly provided for with good places, and good pay as long as the stolen money of the Confederacy lasted, there was not room left for all the traitor Senators and Secretaries, and some of them had to take up with menial positions in the new Government. But of all the posts, poor CONRAD seems to have been installed in the most undesirable—that of god-father to the private claims.

There have been already some swinging claims against the Montgomery conspiracy. South Carolina would be very glad to receive, say a million three hundred thousand dollars for her military expenses. She has called on the Confederates for at least that amount to pay for the Pickens and Beauregard frolic in Charleston harbor. For the glory of that "brilliant affair," as JEFFERSON DAVIS styles it, anything less than two millions must be considered dog-cheap by any Congress, and especially by a Congress that has no money. To be the State Engineer of a claim like this might pay, in the long run, particularly if the United States should assume the debts some time of the Southern Confederacy. The debts of the revolted States will, no doubt, all be recognized as valid "claims" by the Central Government, and will all be liquidated in good time in first-class eight per cent. bonds, warranted never to be paid. If, by clubbing their poverty, half a score of bankrupt States can make themselves rich, the Montgomery usurpation will be as able to issue well-engraved promises to pay as any Government on the face of the earth, and these ought to furnish a satisfactory mode of settlement with individual States that repudiate their own obligations altogether.

But it is not this class of claims which seems to have been intrusted to Mr. CONRAD. His business is of a nature compared with which that of an undertaker in yellow fever times is jolly. It is the smaller class of miscellaneous claims that come under his jurisdiction—claims for lost horses, and burned buildings, and Indian depredations, and extra services, and moneys laid out and expended in and about the business of the Southern Confederacy. To have the handling of these matters was bad enough in the Congress of the Union. Under a Government where there was plenty of money, it was all "blank sadness and perpetual tears" with applicants of this character. If anything could make their cases worse, it would be to submit them to a Government short of funds; though even the Federal Government, we regret to say, is usually short of funds when it comes to the payment of honestly adjudicated private claims.

While on this subject, we would suggest to the Montgomery usurpation the propriety of establishing a Court, with the view of providing a place of refuge for Judge SCARBURGH, late Associate Judge of the United States Court of Claims. The Judge must be provided for according to the most approved naval and military precedents. He is a Union man; believing in the right of secession; or a Virginia Union man, holding his allegiance to the Federal Constitution in subordination to his natural right to sink the ships of the United States, burn her Navy-yards and plunder her arsenals. The very place for such a judge is a court, whose judgments have no judicial efficacy, and bear about the same relation to the judgments of other tribunals as the bonds of Mississippi or of the Southern Confederacy bear to specie or to the bonds of States that meet their obligations. We think that Judge SCARBURGH would make a first-rate judge of a Jefferson Davis Court of Claims, and that between him and ex-Secretary CONRAD all the creditors of the Montgomery usurpation would stand a capital chance of never seeing the first dollar of their "claims."

Army Organization.

The safety and honor of this country, till the present war closes, will lie in the hands of its armies. That these armies shall be thoroughly efficient is demanded of every one concerned in their organization; and the claim is paramount to those of favoritism, prejudice and nepotism. As to the privates of the sixty thousand volunteers and regulars called for by the President, let the programme be rigidly carried out, which gives them one-half of all the promotions after being mustered into service—the good effect will be incalculable.

But however good the *materiel* of our armies may be—that is not enough; it is not the half. We cannot afford to follow the path marked out by the English in the Crimea; we cannot afford to wait a year and waste tens of thousands of lives to learn what should be perfectly known at the start. Our Army *must be* efficient from the beginning, and must win, too, though opposed by a force equal to itself. The faults which covered the English army with disgrace at the beginning of the Crimean campaign arose from miserable staff organization—from the want of efficient heads.

Any one from civil life can learn, in a few weeks, to command (if he is fit for it) a company. He cannot learn the duties of the special staff corps without long study, nor of the general staff, without experience. The Government is acting wisely in taking its Quartermasters and Commissaries, and Adjutant-Generals, from the best young officers of the Army, and if the plan is carried out, the general staff will be efficient. The regiments of volunteers without experience, will not, in their hands, be allowed to suffer, and starve, and die, like lost sheep in a winter's storm.

The special staff is equally important. Their duties are for offense or defence, not for the support of the Army. The best authorities fix the proportion of Engineers alone, at about one-twentieth or one-thirtieth of the Army. All the officers of the Engineers, Topographical Engineers and Ordnance together, would not suffice to officer the body of Engineer troops, which ought to be with our armies in the Fall. The men might easily be obtained now from among our mechanics. Three months drill in throwing up earth works, and constructing bridges, would make them worth their weight in gold to an army in the Autumn, which may often need intrenchments, and may not find a bridge on one river in the Southern States.

These staff corps must also be largely represented in every staff of a general commanding in the field, especially if his force is mainly volunteers. They should be increased by promotion from the best officers, who are recent graduates of the Military Academy, now in the army.

There should be two field guns, at least, for every thousand men, and, with volunteers, three would probably be better—thus giving fifty batteries of six guns each, for 100,000 men. Are six or eight batteries to be all we are to have? If begun as soon as possible, these batteries could not be made efficient before September, for both men and horses have to learn their duties by long drill.

To recapitulate: First, fill half the vacancies in the lowest grade in the line, from the ranks. Second, continue the present system of making the general staff appointments from officers who know how to do their duty, and not from favorites. Third, raise an efficient and sufficient body of engineer troops, to act as sappers and pontoniers. Fourth, raise a proper number of efficient field batteries, in place of the inadequate number we have now; and, finally, give every General Officer in the field an able General and special Staff—large, if he is in command of volunteers who do not yet know the routine of military duties.

A Just Judgment by Lord Brougham.

Lord BROUGHAM has lately made, in the English Parliament, some observations which indicate, with entire saneness and sagacity, the true relations of English public opinion to Slavery in the United States.

"Meetings," he said, "were being held in this country (England) which he entirely deprecated—meetings which ought not to be held—meetings, at one of which, six or seven weeks ago, he had himself promised to preside; but when he found, after what had taken place in the United States, that it was called a meeting on American Slavery, he said on no account, by no means whatever, would he have anything to do with holding, presiding at, or attending a meeting of that description. He strongly recommended all whom his voice might reach, to abstain from holding such meetings. At the present moment, it could not fail to do great mischief in our relations with America, if anything like agitation took place on a question whereupon the Americans of the South, and almost all Americans, were peculiarly sensitive and jealous; it would be the worst possible calamity, and might endanger the peace of the country without serving the slave, but rather postponing indefinitely his liberation."

There is here no going back on the cause into which Lord BROUGHAM has thrown his vigorous nature during a long life-time. Sixty years of unflinching devotion to the furtherance of emancipation, leave no doubt as to where his sympathies are in the present contest. When talk was the needed thing (and no one knows better than he the resources of that tremendous moral lever, Public Opinion,) he never lacked valiant words. But what this penetrative mind clearly sees is, that the time has now come for something quite other than talk. There are times when the Fates seem to take up men's work (as the fairies were fabled to do by night the tasks of those they loved,) and anticipate the achievements of ages.

It is an interesting fact in the mental history of this illustrious statesman that the just and considerate spirit which characterizes his late utterance, is simply a reiteration of what he said above half a century ago. In 1808 HENRY BROUGHAM, in discussing the subject of Slavery in a work on the Colonial policy of the European Powers, at the time when the Slave-trade was undergoing the fiery denunciations of WILBERFORCE and CLARKSON, laid down the doctrine that while our first sympathy is due to the slave, our next fellow-feeling is due to his master who was possessed of slaves by crimes not of his own committing. And those who remember his letter, written to some of the Boston people, on the John Brown raid, have another illustration of the mode in which a profound knowledge of the conditions that govern all practical changes in the life of society, can attemper and guide the warmest and noblest sympathies and aspirations.

It is perhaps in the same line of influences that the Abolitionists have this year refrained from holding their annual meeting. When the time comes rightly to estimate the forces in the great moral conflict that has for thirty years been going on in the national conscience, it may then be possible justly to place those agitators. Their spirit, one-sided and incomplete, has never met with response from the great body of the American people. But their work has been immense and inevitable. That mission—in its old form of purely negative agitation—is probably about through with. The movement which crowds these weeks and months with such pregnant history closes an era. In circumscribing Slavery, in checking its all-devouring aggression, it causes the whole question to assume an entirely new form. Already Slavery is on the threshold of presenting itself as a practical question. Its solution, let us say, will demand a quite other order of mind.

As to Exeter Hall, the American sentiment most heartily says amen to the judgment of his Lordship. We are long ago unutterably sick of that cheap and ignorant palaver.

The Habeas Corpus, and the Merriman Case.

There is a vast deal of patriotic indignation among the Southern sympathizers just now, over what they are pleased to term the unconstitutional suspension of the *habeas corpus* by Gen. CADWALLADER. They affect to see infinite danger to constitutional freedom in his refusal to surrender a military prisoner in his custody, and in the further refusal to give up his command, and yield himself a prisoner upon the attachment issued for his arrest. If these cavilers would take time to consider the nature and office of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the facts of the case which they criticise so severely, we think that, unless their sympathies are permitted to control their deliberate judgment, their convictions on this subject would be changed.

We concede fully the value and importance of the writ of *habeas corpus*. We regard it as one of the most essential instrumentalities for the preservation of liberty, but it should be remembered also that it may be used to shield villiany and protect guilt against merited punishment. We will concede, too, for the sake of the argument, that the power to suspend this writ exists only in Congress, though, as a practical fact, we hold that exigencies may arise when the President or a commanding officer of a military district may lawfully suspend it for the time being. Whether we are right or wrong in this opinion is immaterial now, for the reason that there has been no suspension of the *habeas corpus*, by Gen. CADWALLADER or any one else. It is one thing to prohibit or suspend the right of issuing the writ at all, and another and very different thing to deny its authority in a particular instance. A sheriff making an illegal arrest, may rightfully be required to produce his prisoner before the magistrate issuing the writ, while a general having fought a battle and captured a regiment of the enemy, would be entirely justified in refusing to obey the mandate of a judge requiring him to parade his captives in Court. It is a great fallacy to suppose that the civil authority is at all times, and under all circumstances, superior to that of the military. In the presence of an enemy, when there is actual danger of collision, when the strong arm of physical force is necessary to save the country from imminent peril, the civil power must give way, for the time, to the military. It needs no constitutional provision, no legislative enactment, to legalize its authority. It is inherent in the nature of things, existing from necessity, growing out of, and is a part of the great law of instinct and self-preservation, which is higher than Constitutions, older and stronger than the statute book.

In the case under consideration there was no "suspension" of the writ of *habeas corpus*. Judge TANEY was at perfect liberty to issue his writ and enforce obedience to its mandates in all cases within its legitimate province. In every case of civil arrest under the forms of civil process or by color of the civil authority, there was no impediment in his way. But the difficulty is that this was not such a case. The country was at war. Call it a rebellion if you please, a revolt, or by any other name, still it was an organized war, with armies confronting each other with weapons and array prepared for battle. The danger of collision was imminent. The Government itself was in peril. Under such circumstances, Gen. CADWALLADER, the commander of the Government forces and of a military district, found within his jurisdiction a man holding a commission in the ranks of the enemy, aiding them by enlisting men for their service, by inciting an armed mob to attack and kill the Government troops, by burning bridges and destroying railroads to cut off communication between the Government forces, and he made him a prisoner. Call the offender a traitor, and say he is guilty of treason, still he is not the less a spy, subject to a drum-head court-martial, or a prisoner of war, and liable to be retained as such. He was taken in arms, ready to fight on the side of the enemy—was an officer, bearing their commission, and had fought for them. Now, it is true that he might have been handed over to the civil authorities and tried for treason, but he was also liable to be treated as a spy or a prisoner of war, and disposed of as such. Suppose that, instead of its having been an individual thus made prisoner, a company of the enemy had been surrounded and had surrendered—will anybody pretend that Judge TANEY, by any legitimate exercise of judicial authority, could have required Gen. CADWALLADER to parade his prisoners in Court, and demand of him by what authority he made or held them prisoners of war? Or, again, suppose that the outposts of the army should capture a scouting party of a dozen of the enemy, could Judge TANEY, by virtue of his writ of *habeas corpus*, demand their presence in Court, and sit in judgment upon the propriety of their capture? Go a step further, and suppose that in making a charge a single officer of the enemy should be captured, could Judge TANEY lawfully demand that Gen. CADWALLADER should bring him into Court, that the legality of his capture or the propriety of his discharge should be passed upon by him? We do not believe that any decently-learned lawyer or sensible man would say that Judge TANEY had any such jurisdiction, or that the writ of *habeas corpus* could be legitimately used for any such purpose, or who would not justify Gen. CADWALLADER in treating it as an usurpation, and disregarding its authority. And yet these cases would be precisely parallel in principle with the one under consideration. Merriman, we repeat, held a commission in the enemies' ranks, was an officer in their pay, was subject to their command, was actually in their service, doing all that he could do to strengthen them and forward their interests. It makes no difference whether he was taken with sword at the head of his company, or at the head of a scouting party, nor yet whether he was captured alone. He was an officer in the service of, and was actually serving, the enemy. True, Gen. CADWALLADER might, in his discretion, have handed him over to the civic authorities to be tried for treason, and doubtless would have done so had it not been for the known sympathy of the Judge in the treason, and that the writ was only used for the protection of the culprit; but he had also a right to fall back on his military authority, and retain his prisoner. In our judgment, he acted wisely, and in accordance with legal and constitutional right. Any other course would have furnished at once the pretext and the precedent for the release of every prisoner taken by the army so long as Judge TANEY retained the physical ability to issue his writ.

Davis' Proclamation of Prayer and Fasting.

The Montgomery despot and his fellow-usurper, TOOMBS, not satisfied with defying the Federal power and the moral instincts of mankind, now insult Heaven by issuing a proclamation claiming that their success thus far is due to Divine aid, and invoking a continuance of that aid in behalf of their accursed conspiracy and war. Who the Deity may be whom these men suppose to be capable of winking at their crimes and forwarding their schemes it is impossible to conjecture. Certainly neither the Bible, the Koran, the Vedas, nor the Book of the Dead, neither the populous Pantheon of ancient Rome, nor the traditions of any tribe above the level of the cannibal, contain any hint of the existence of any god or demigod who could lend his aid or shed his favors upon a usurpation confessedly based on the triple iniquities of Slavery, anarchy and piracy. Perhaps, however, Pontiff DAVIS and Vice-Pontiff TOOMBS, having spurned and trampled upon justice, freedom, honor, fraternity, and all the attributes that appertain to the Universal Father, and having (as Vice-President STEPHENS avers) established a Government and society upon a new and heretofore unheard-of foundation, have further imagined that, in order to be consistent and logical, it was wise also to improvise a new faith and a new divinity, with new attributes and a new code for the government of the usurpation and the universe.

"The manifest proofs," say DAVIS and TOOMBS, "of the divine blessings hitherto extended to the efforts of the people of the Confederate States of America to *maintain and perpetuate public liberty, individual rights* and *national independence*, demand their devout and heartfelt gratitude. Knowing that none but a just and righteous cause can gain the Divine favor, we would implore," &c., &c. These, certainly, are new and extraordinary claims to the favor of Heaven, which the devout usurpers now put forth. Liberty, individual rights, and national independence! Why, the echo of the words of these very men has hardly yet died away which bore the news to Heaven—ay, and the *other* place, too—that a Government had just been founded in God's world, not to perpetuate liberty, but to eternalize and universalize Slavery—not to maintain the individual rights of either the white or black children, of the One Father, but to erect an oligarchy whose corner-stone is caste and its cement blood—not to assert but to destroy national independence and render it forever hereafter an impossibility. DAVIS must imagine that his new divinity is possessed of at least the negative attribute which the prophet Elijah attributed to the God Baal—he must be "deaf and cannot hear" the bellowings of his worshipers—else he would never have dared in his presence to contradict himself thus.

The thaumaturgus of the new faith, however, iterates and reiterates the false assertion. He urges Heaven "to guide and direct his policy in the paths of right, duty, justice and mercy, to strengthen his weakness, crown his arms with success, and to enable him to secure a speedy, just and honorable peace." The *policy* of DAVIS, here so devoutly referred to, may be found in his atrocious usurpation, in his plunderings, in his murders, real and constructive, in his perfidy, in his letters-of-marque, granting a premium of five dollars to the pirate who kills his man, over the more lenient and Christian buccaneer, who fetches him in alive, in the awful war now impending over the South, and in all the unnumbered woes into which he and his co-usurpers have plunged our lately happy country. The "policy" of DAVIS has already overthrown the grandest fabric of Republican empire ever reared by the genius of man, under the benignant smiles of God; while it streaks the whole horizon of America's future with lurid fire, and threatens ultimately to drown in blood whatever of religion or liberty she has heretofore enjoyed. The peace which DAVIS falsely begs from an outraged Deity is within his own grasp. It is *he* who makes war; and if he lays down the arms of his rebellion, and surrenders himself and his fellow-traitors to justice to-morrow, the sun will not set before an honorable peace shall take the place of the bloody distractions which he has conjured into existence.

This document of prayer and fasting is a fit sequel to the letters-of-marque which have just received the sign-manual of the same precious pair whose names are here attached. Taken together, they are certainly the most atrocious combination of knavery and hypocrisy that was ever flaunted in the face of Heaven or a Christian nation.

DAVIS AT RICHMOND.—The business of punishing the rebels has been much retarded by the difficulty of catching them. All who are of any importance or prominence have studiously kept out of the way. BEAUREGARD vanished immediately after the last shot had been fired into burning Sumter; DAVIS, it is inferred from the attachment of his signature to various proclamations and published acts, has remained snugly housed at Montgomery, quite beyond the reach of attack or capture. Not MORPHY himself could prosecute a successful campaign on the chess-board, if the adversaries, King and Queen, were missing; and just so in this more serious game of life and death which the Government and the insurgents are playing, we shall be more or less in the fog until we see the exact square filled by our antagonist's principal piece. The difficulty is at last removed, by the presence of Pseudo-President DAVIS at Richmond; and of BEAUREGARD at Memphis. The whole case is before us. We shall have forthwith a comparison of the military skill which the veteran SCOTT and the unpracticed DAVIS bring to the field; with a result all the

more conclusive, because the best military leader of the South is at the head of the insurgents, and if he be beaten, we have overcome the best material they can throw into the conflict. We may now confidently look for a determination of the question, whether the Southern Congress shall meet at Richmond, or the National Congress at Washington, next month. It is very sure both meetings will not be held.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the America's Mails.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMSHIP HIBERNIAN.

Debate in the House of Lords on the Queen's Proclamation.

REMARKS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

The mails by the Cunard steamship *America*, the advices of which, to the 19th ult., have been received from Halifax, reached this City last evening.

We are thus placed in possession of full foreign files.

The Liverpool *Times*, of May 18, says: We regret to have to announce the return of the new screw steamship *Hibernian*, belonging to the Montreal Ocean Mail Steamship Company. She sailed from the Mersey on Thursday afternoon, under the command of Capt. WILLIAM GRANGE (one of the most experienced commanders of the service, having commanded the *North American* and *Bohemian*,) with 130 passengers, and a full cargo of Canadian merchandise. One of the managing partners, Mr. ALLAN, of the firm of Messrs. ALLAN, BROS. & Co., was on board, intending to land at Londonderry (the Irish port of calling for the Canadian steamships); and, from his telegram, we are informed that, when off Donaghadee (north coast of Ireland,) "the machinery of the *Hibernian* broke down, and she was compelled to return to Liverpool." In the Exchange-rooms and other places it was variously reported that the main shaft had broken, and that the crank pin had shared the same fate, but, until the arrival of the vessel, nothing definite can be known. If her engines are disabled, and she be compelled to come back under sail, she may be some days, but a telegram from Ireland states that "she broke down off the Copelands, and was taken in tow by the steam-tug *Sampson* for Liverpool." The *Hibernian* was the finest vessel of the Montreal line, having had introduced into her construction the latest improvements. She was of 2,500 tons burden, and built by Messrs. DENNY & Co., Dumbarton, Scotland. In order that as little delay as possible may accrue to passengers, the Company have ready the *North Briton*, screw steamship, to take them and the mails, and to sail for Quebec on Sunday morning next.

The following notices of motion now stand on the order-book of the House of Commons for the 7th of June: Mr. GREGORY—To call the attention of the House to the expediency of the prompt recognition of the Southern Confederacy of America; Mr. WILLIAM FORSTER—To call the attention of the House to the inexpediency of interfering in behalf of those citizens of the United States who are now in insurrection against their Government, by a recognition of the Confederacy which they have formed; Mr. CLIFFORD—On Mr. FORSTER's motion, to call the attention of the House to the nature and character of the secession of those States in North America, said to be in insurrection against their Government, and to impress upon Her Majesty's Government the importance of continuing to observe a strict neutrality between the contending parties.

In the House of Lords, on the 16th ult., Lord WODEHOUSE, on behalf of the Government, said, in relation to the Dominican question, that the Spanish Government had as yet taken no final steps in the matter, but were waiting for further information from St. Domingo; but Her Majesty's Government had information to the effect that if the offer of sovereignty to Spain met with the concurrence of the people, Spain would accept the sovereignty of that part of the island. Whether that would be an advantage or not to Spain, would be entirely for herself to consider; but the House would naturally feel great interest in knowing that Slavery was not to be introduced [cheers], and he might add that if it were introduced into the eastern part of the Island of St. Domingo, it would be very difficult to retain it so long as the western part remained free. [Cheers.]

In the House of Commons, in reference to a question of Lord JOHN MANNERS, relative to the forces in Canada, Mr. T. G. BARING said the Secretary of State for War had received no official information as to the question in reference to the removal of troops from Montreal, but he had received private information that about 100 men had been removed from that place; and with respect to the question as to whether any requisition had been made of the Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's forces in Canada for a larger body of men, he had to say that a representation was made some time ago for a larger force, it not being so large as formerly. In consequence of that requisition, the Secretary for War had determined upon sending out one battalion, and that would restore the force in Canada to what it used to be a few years ago.

THE QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords, on the 16th ult, the Earl of Ellenborough said he wished to put a question to his noble friend the Lord President, on the subject of her Majesty's recent proclamation. [It] seemed to him to be of essential importance that the proclamation which instructed her Majesty's subjects how they were to conduct themselves with regard to the unfortunate war which now existed in America, should be so clear and unambiguous, that it should not be necessary for a man to consult his lawyer how it should be interpreted, or if he did consult his lawyer, that the lawyer should have the means of giving a clear answer, which, as things now stood, he did not think he had. As to the law of England, the proclamation was clear enough, but it was different with regard to that part which treated of the law of nations. A great deal of doubt existed as to the meaning of the proclamation on that point. Her Majesty's subjects were "warned not to break or endeavor to break any blockade lawfully and actually established by either of the belligerent parties." Now, he wanted to know in what sense they were to understand the expression lawfully and actually established. They were at present under an obligation to adhere to the Maritime law agreed to by the Plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Paris, which declared that "in order to be binding a blockade must be an effectual blockade"—that was to say, that it should be maintained by a force sufficient to prevent access to the enemy's coasts. If these words were to be understood in their strict literal signification, a blockade was a thing almost physically impossible, because no nation in the world possessed a fleet large enough for this purpose. It must, therefore, be capable of receiving some explanation. Blockades were carried on by ships at sea, and by ships under sail, because no ships could carry coal enough to keep up a constant blockade by steam. During the war of the Revolution, he recollected, when their ships were blockading Toulon, they were on one occasion driven by storm across the Mediterranean to the coasts of Africa. Such an event might occur again, and, according to the strict literal meaning of the words, if it did, it would not be an effective blockade. Therefore, the words must be susceptible of some explanation, and he thought they must be understood with that qualification which commanded all the operations of man at sea—namely, wind and weather. If the words were to be taken with that qualification, then he thought it was to be regretted that Her Majesty's Government, instead of adopting words totally new, had not adopted the usual form, namely, "lawfully established and effectually maintained," because a blockade was not lawful unless it was effectual. He wished to know in what sense they were to understand the words used in the proclamation. Did they intend to convey the exact meaning of the words used in the Treaty of Paris, or, on the other hand, did they intend to qualify it? As to the second question, he could not help regretting that there was so much vagueness in the expression "contraband of war according to the law and modern usage of nations." How were plain men to find out what was considered contraband of war by the law and modern usage of nations? They must look to all the recent decisions of the Courts of Admiralty, not only in this, but in foreign countries, and it was probable that those decisions would be found conflicting. He wished to know what were the further articles, not mentioned, to which the proclamation applied, and which Her Majesty's subjects were cautioned not to convey. He apprehended that the articles contraband of war were constantly changing, and followed all the alterations made in the mode of conducting war. The time was when the armor alone would have been considered contraband of war. But he thought he had read in books of law that all these changes were controlled by one principle, which was *that contraband of war was that which in the possession of an enemy, would enable him the better to carry on the war.* That was clear, reasonable, and intelligible to every one. He regretted that Her Majesty's Government did not go back to that principle which all could understand, instead of using new words; he, therefore, wished to know what were the articles not mentioned to which the proclamation referred.

Earl GRANVILLE said the questions put by the noble Earl were very important and very difficult to answer. At the same time it was his duty to give the noble Earl all the information in his power. If, however, he fell into any mistake on the subject, he should feel grateful to any noble and learned lord on either side of the house to correct him. With regard to the first question as to the meaning of the words "lawful and actual blockade," he thought the noble Earl somewhat embarrassed the question by referring to the Declaration of the Congress of Paris. He apprehended that no change had been made by that Declaration as regarded those countries who were not parties to that agreement. The question of international law remained the same as previously, except with regard to paper blockades, which were formerly held to be good. *There was no doubt that blockade was lawfully and actually established, if maintained in a proper form and manner, and by such a force as to make it, not impossible, but difficult for vessels to enter or come out.* It was more difficult to give an answer to the second question, put by the noble Earl. But the Government pursued the same course on the present occasion as had formerly been pursued. The noble Earl had partially answered his own question, because he had admitted that the meaning of contraband of war must vary with the changes in the mode of conducting war. Certain articles were clearly contraband of war, and the character of others could only be determined by the decisions of the prize courts. Her Majesty's Government, therefore, had pursued a wise course, in his opinion, in not specifying what was contraband of war. [Hear, hear.]

The Earl of DERBY said the answer of the noble earl was entirely satisfactory. He did not feel inclined to complain of the terms of the proclamation as being vague and uncertain. It was impossible to introduce such a definition of a blockade, or of contraband of war, as his noble friend seemed to wish should be laid down. Nor did he complain of the proclamation as going beyond the necessity of the case—he meant as to the warning given to all British subjects with regard to their taking part in privateering expeditions. The proclamation wisely and properly informed the subjects of Her Majesty that whatever might be the result, if they engaged in these expeditions they would have no right to claim the protection of this country in case of any penal consequences arising from their own act. He did not complain of that extensive and solemn warning being given. But there were two points upon which it was absolutely necessary that Her Majesty's Government should lose no time in coming to a thorough understanding with the Government of the United States. First, with regard to this blockade, the Northern States have given notice of their intention to blockade the whole of the Southern ports. Now they knew that even if the fleet of the United States was three times as numerous as it was, it was not in their power to effectually blockade the whole coast of the Southern States; and though, no doubt, they might effectually blockade a port here and there, it was important that Her Majesty's Government should not commit themselves to the doctrine that the United States were to lay down the principle of a universal blockade, or that that universal blockade would be recognized by Her Majesty, or that all Her Majesty's subjects would be liable to penalties. Her Majesty's Government should make it clearly understood that a mere paper blockade, alleged to extend over a wide extent of coast which it was impossible to blockade, would not be recognized as valid by the British Government. But there was another more important point. Words had been used by his noble and learned friend on a previous occasion, which, coming from such high authority, might give rise to serious consequences if misconstrued. His noble and learned friend said that by the law of nations privateering was piracy, and if that were so, the Northern States would be justified in carrying out the theory and treating privateering as piracy. *He apprehended that if anything was clearer than another, it was that privateering was not piracy, and that no law could make that piracy, as regarded the subjects of one nation, which was not piracy by the law of nations.* [Hear, hear.] *Consequently the United States must not be allowed to entertain this doctrine, and to call upon Her Majesty's Government not to interfere.* They must not strain the law so as to visit with penalty of death, as for piracy, persons entitled to Her Majesty's protection. That was a question which could not be viewed with indifference, but must be seriously considered by the Government. It is quite right that the people of this country should be warned of the peril; but, on the other hand, it was essential that the United States should not be induced to deny the general interpretation of international law, and to inflict a punishment on privateering which was never inflicted by that law. He knew it was said that the United States treated the Confederate States of the South as mere rebels, and that, as rebels, these expeditions were liable to all the penalties of high treason. That was not the doctrine of this country, because we have declared that they are entitled to all the rights of belligerents. The Northern States could not claim the rights of belligerents for themselves, and, on the other hand, deal with other parties, not as belligerents, but as rebels. These were the two points on which it was most desirable that no misunderstanding should exist between the Government of Her Majesty and the United States—that we would not recognize anything but a clear and effectual blockade actually enforced, and that we would not recognize the doctrine that any declaration or law of the United States against the Southern States should have the power, as regarded others, of constituting privateering piracy, and visiting it with all the penalties attached to piracy—(hear, hear).

Lord BROUGHAM said it was clear that privateering was not piracy by the law of nations, however much it might be lamented that it was not so. But if any person or subject of this country entered into an expedition against another country with which we were at peace, that was of itself a piratical act, and they had themselves to blame who, after full warning, chose to take that course, and could not expect their Government to interpose to save them from the extreme penalties attached to that course. As had been said in the previous discussion upon this subject, their blood would be upon their own heads. With regard to articles contraband of war, it would have been much better if the Government could have introduced some invariable, certain and definite descriptions, but with the progress in naval science things become contraband of war which were not so before, and it was impossible, therefore, to lay down any fixed or invariable terms. He entirely agreed with his noble friend in holding that it was not necessary to constitute a blockade that every port of the coast should be so blockaded as to make entrance impossible, but it was enough that it should be made such as to afford a reasonable chance that no entrance could be effected.

Lord CHELMSFORD thought it might be as well to bring his noble and learned friend's opinion to a test. The Southern Confederation was admitted by the Government of this country to be a belligerent Power. Now, he wanted to know whether his noble and learned friend meant to say that if an Englishman was commissioned by the Southern Confederation—it being recognized as a belligerent Power—to fit out a privateer against the Federal Government, that that person under those circumstances would be guilty of piracy. *That he ought to be, was the opinion of many judges.* [*The Lord Chancellor*: "No, no."] *Well, it was the opinion of many.* Now, undoubtedly those persons would be answerable to their own Government for an infraction of the Foreign Enlistment Act, but it was clear upon the question of international law that they would not be liable to be treated as pirates. The warning given by the proclamation was very useful and most necessary, and if persons would engage in expeditions of this kind after the notice that the Government would not interfere, they must take the consequences they had drawn upon themselves. If the Southern Confederacy had not been recognized as a belligerent Power, he agreed with his noble and learned friend, that under those circumstances, if any Englishman were to fit out a privateer for the purpose of assisting the Southern States against the Northern States, he would be guilty of piracy. [Hear, hear.] And the question arose, after the abdication of JAMES II., when he commissioned persons to fit out enterprises against the Commerce of this country. The question arose after JAMES II. had been expelled from Ireland, and when he had not a foot of territory there, and when, therefore, he was merely claiming the right *de jure*. Now the question came before the Lords of the Privy Council, and they desired to have the opinions of learned civilians, and a report was given in a very grave and curious way by Dr. TINDAL, who was one of the counsel. Sir THOMAS PINFOLD had asserted that those persons were not pirates, and for a very strange reason—he said he argued against this being piracy, as it was impossible they could be pirates, for a pirate was *hostis humani generis*—but they were not enemies to all mankind, and therefore they were not pirates. [Laughter.] Whereupon the report said "all smiled." [Renewed laughter.] And he was asked if there was any such thing as piracy, if to be a pirate a man must be at war with all mankind? To which, as was natural, Sir THOMAS made no reply, but only repeated what he had laid down before. [Laughter.] Upon which one of the Lords of the Privy Council pressed the learned civilian with another question. He said: "Supposing any of His Majesty's subjects, by virtue of a commission of the late King, should by force seize the goods of their fellow-subjects by land—whether that would excuse them from being guilty at least of robbery, and if it would not of robbery, why should it more excuse them of piracy?" To which he made no reply. Now it was perfectly clear, under these circumstances, that those parties would be guilty of piracy, but he thought it was equally clear, that in the case assumed by his noble and learned friend, they would not be guilty of piracy. That was a matter that ought to be clearly understood, and as his noble and learned friend had, he thought, left it in some uncertainty, he had taken the liberty of trespassing upon their lordships' attention—[hear.]

The Lord Chancellor said his noble friend, the President of the Council, had laid down the law upon this subject in a perfectly correct manner. There was no doubt that if an Englishman engaged in the service of the Southern States he violated the laws of the country and rendered himself liable to punishment, and that he had no right to trust to the protection of his native country to shield him from the consequences of his act. *But though that individual would be guilty of a breach of the law of his own country, he could not be treated as a pirate, and those who treated him as a pirate would be guilty of murder.* [Hear, hear.]

Lord KINGSDOWN *said as to the state of the law there could be no doubt a privateer acting under a Government was not a pirate.* No doubt the United States did not put the extravagant proclamation they had issued upon the ground that privateers were pirates, because they themselves insisted upon the right of privateering. But they put it upon this ground, that they were dealing with rebels, and that they would hang them not, properly speaking, as pirates, but as persons who were guilty of high treason against the State to which they were subject. [Hear, hear.] Of course it was a matter for their own consideration what was to be the operation of that proclamation. He believed that the enforcement of that doctrine would be an act of barbarity which would produce an outcry throughout the civilized world, but he hoped that it was a mere *brutum fulmen*, and not intended to be carried out. But that being the case with regard to their own country, the case with regard to England was quite different. We had recognized the Southern Confederacy, not as an independent State, but as a belligerent Power; and therefore, *if the Federal Government should act upon the principle they had laid down as against British subjects, he apprehended that this Government might with perfect justice interfere, and under some circumstances they might, by the influence of public opinion, be compelled to interfere.* [Hear, hear.] Yet, at the same time, the offender would not as a right, having acted in violation of the feeling of his own country, and therefore of his own Government, call upon his Government to interfere. That, he apprehended, was the state of the case, and he must say he thought it impossible that the Government could have framed the proclamation more prudently than they had done with respect to articles contraband of war. For instance, provisions might become contraband of war, if sent to a port where there was an army of a State at war, and that army was in great want of provisions. Again, coals sent to a country at war, if sent for manufacturing purposes, were not contraband of war, but they would become so if sent where there were war steamers, and for the purpose of supplying those war steamers. It was, therefore, quite impossible to frame a proclamation under which there would be no difficulty of definition. With respect to the matter of blockade, the practice had been very much modified and altered by the introduction of steam, as one steamship would take the ground of a number of sailing vessels; but it had been held that a blockade could not be constituted by drawing a line which would prevent vessels from going to particular ports to which they had a right to go.

Lord BROUGHAM hoped and trusted that all persons would take notice of the warning given in the proclamation that British subjects serving in the American war must run the risk of whatever penalty they might be liable to, whether they served on the one side or the other, or at sea or on land. *A case had occurred about thirty years ago, where two British subjects were tried and hanged for piratical interference on land, and no step was taken to save their lives or avenge their death.*

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH said the object of the proclamation was certainly to deter Englishmen from engaging on either side in war in America, and they were told that if they acted in this respect against the law of their country and against the law of nations, they must not expect any protection from the British Government. But he very much feared that a great deal that had passed that night would tend much to diminish the effect of the proclamation. He only hoped that it would not do so, because he was quite sure that long before diplomacy could interfere in the matter the offender would be hanged.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS ON THE DEBATE.

From the London Times.

The answer that can be given to Lord ELLENBOROUGH is, that a blockade must be, on the one hand, a great deal more than a mere paper prohibition. A hen may be induced to believe that a broad chalk-line forms a barrier which she cannot pass, but mankind have a right to require that before their natural liberty be taken from them something more substantial shall be interposed between them and the port they desire to enter. On the other hand, *it would be absurd to say that a blockade shall not be respected unless it be completely effective.* Such a rule would be to invite a perpetual breaking of blockades, since the very fact of a successful evasion would prove conclusively, according to the definition, that it was no blockade at all, on the same principle that treason never prospers because rebellion, when triumphant, ceases to be treason.

Still less reasonable was the complaint of Lord ELLENBOROUGH, that the proclamation did not enable plain men to find out what articles are contraband of war. Until some means can be devised of defining, not only all that has been, but all that will be invented by the perverse ingenuity of man, acting upon a very rapidly increasing development of physical science, for the systematic destruction of his fellow-creatures, it will be utterly impossible to point out beforehand what is to be considered contraband of war. The most harmless materials when taken alone—the ingredients of gunpowder, for instance—when associated together may produce the most deleterious compounds; and things apparently quite unconnected with war—such as food and fuel, for instance—may, with reference to the purpose with which they were shipped, assume a highly contraband character. War is a great exploder of fiction; its conduct and its rules are based upon the very sternest of all stern and practical realities. It eludes the attempt to circumscribe it by metaphysical definitions, and bases itself instead upon the laws of nature and the possibilities open to us by the discoveries of physical science. A topic far more worthy of mature consideration than the questions proposed by Lord ELLENBOROUGH, was the doctrine with regard to "privateering" enunciated by Lord DERBY. The argument of Lord DERBY seems to be that the North, by declaring a blockade of the Southern ports, claims from neutral nations the respect due to its rights as a belligerent Power; and, therefore, that, whatever the North may choose to do with the citizens of the Southern States captured on board the privateers fitted out under letters-of-marque from Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, the North has no right to treat the belligerent rights of the South as a nullity with regard to the subjects of countries from whom it claims respect for its own belligerent rights. The result would be that the North, by declaring a blockade of the Southern ports, has bound itself not to execute as pirates the subjects of neutral States serving on board such privateers. The argument is one of great subtlety and refinement, and seemed to receive confirmation from the arguments of subsequent speakers. It is clear that English subjects serving on board an American "privateer" are not pirates, though, if they choose so to act, the English Government, by the Proclamation, seems to avow its intention of leaving them to a pirate's fate. It may possibly deserve consideration whether this decision can be strictly adhered to. At any rate, we cannot doubt that the authoritative declaration of the law by so many judges of eminent authority will go very far to prevent the danger apprehended, and may possibly be the means of introducing into the very commencement of a dreadful civil war those principles of humanity and moderation the operation of which might otherwise be suspended until enforced and demonstrated by the barbarous logic of reprisals.

From the London News.

The uniform tenor of intelligence from the United States cannot be expected to please the secret sympathizers with the Secessionists, or the still more numerous class among us who, dwelling rather upon differences between the forms of administrative Government in England and America than upon their common possession of Anglican liberty, have disqualified themselves for fairly judging the acts of the Federal Administration. It is now seen how false and shallow were the estimates of the Washington Government, which, until lately, obtained currency here. Simply because people did not know what Mr. LINCOLN was doing, they were quite sure they knew he was doing nothing. The favorite argument from ignorance has never been carried further. All who had paid any attention to American affairs knew well enough what the President must be about. The slight and flimsy work for doing which JEFFERSON DAVIS got unmeasured praise was nothing to that which had to be done. At Montgomery they had simply to make a Government. Mr. LINCOLN had also to do that; but he also had to unmake one. He had to destroy the cells which Southern traitors had taken care to wind about the new President, to dispossess a whole army of disaffected officers before it was safe to venture a single step. The instant that was effected the whole scene changed. The North then displayed a military energy which has astonished the South, and which has already changed the tone of the Secessionists. Instead of the cheap boast of a march to Washington, the braggarts at Montgomery are whining about their rights, and thinking how best to defend themselves from the justice which is shortly to call them to account. The force at the disposal of the Federal Government is overwhelming. So obvious has this fact become, that a new difficulty is started, and those who were lately chiding Mr. LINCOLN for not exerting himself, now insist that it is all in vain, and ask incredulously what he is going to do. And here, again, as Governments do not usually publish the plans of their campaign, the argument from ignorance appears to great advantage. For our parts, we prefer to notice from day to day the success which attends Mr. LINCOLN's action. The progress of disintegration has been stopped with a strong hand, and in States which, like Maryland and Virginia, were falling under the tyranny of the lawless and violent, enlightened and peaceable citizens are recovering their due influence. From the Ohio to the Gulf of Mexico men talk more reasonably, and if the voice of patriotism gains a hearing there, it will be because Mr. LINCOLN has so ordered it. If the destinies of the Union are to be submitted to the arbitrament of war, he has acted wisely. If a peaceful separation, with all the difficulties attendant upon such questions, as tariffs, extradition treaties, division of territories, and the like, is to be attempted, we say again he has taken the only prudent course, for no settlement could be lasting if made under the menace of a Slave Power.

All the facts that come to hand only place in a stronger light the duty which lies upon neutral Powers, and above all upon England, of leaving the people of the United and Confederate States to settle this quarrel in their own way. The English Government has done its duty in issuing the Proclamation which lately appeared in our columns, and which was the subject of an important discussion on Thursday evening in the House of Lords. The manifold relations between this country and the American States, the probability that one of the parties now engaged in civil war will apply to British subjects for aid, and importance to the North of being able to close up the Southern ports, made it desirable that the law upon the various legal questions which may arise should be clearly defined. After perusing the speeches of the various eminent lawyers who delivered their opinions upon the points mooted by Lord ELLENBOROUGH, it must be confessed that the unanimity of opinion is not so striking as might be desired.

It is necessary to bear in mind continually that Ministers have determined to grant to both parties in America—the North and the South—belligerent rights. The meaning of this is, that England is prepared to treat the United States and the Confederate States as two Powers—not, indeed, independent, but at war with each other, and entitled to belligerent rights. England, therefore, occupies towards each of them the position of a neutral, and is bound to conduct herself with perfect impartiality to both parties. The fact, however, that to us these parties occupy such a position as entitles them to belligerent rights, does not alter the relations of the North and South to each other. President LINCOLN may still regard himself as President of the thirty-three United States and may treat JEFFERSON DAVIS and his followers as traitors and rebels. *In strict law it must be admitted that the South cannot claim to be at war with the North, for in the eyes of the Northern constitutionalists the South has no independent existence.* As Lord KINGSDOWN said, whether President LINCOLN chooses to treat the Southern seceders literally as rebels must be matter for his own consideration, but he could not help thinking that to act upon such a view would be to have recourse to a piece of barbarity which would raise an outcry throughout the whole civilized world. If, then, President LINCOLN and his Cabinet adopt the opinion of Lord KINGSDOWN, there can be no doubt that any citizen of a Southern State—although a rebel—will be entitled, if taken by the North, to all the rights of an enemy.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

We need not remind our readers of the decision arrived at by the Congress of Paris—"That privateering is and remains abolished." As England had made her adhesion to the liberal provisions respecting the trade of neutrals conditional on consent to the abolition of privateering, and as the United States (as then represented in foreign affairs) refused their concurrence in that principle, international law, as regards neutral commerce, of course remains in *statu quo*, so far as they are concerned. Our readers are aware of the intention, loudly proclaimed at the North, to hang Southern privateers as pirates whenever they catch them, and the proclamation of our Government, regarding British subjects who might speculate in that line, will leave them at liberty to do as they like to these also. But as the North lately took advantage of the Southern secession to do a stroke of business for itself, or rather for some of its sections, not remarkably to its credit, by the Morill Tariff—it would seem open to it to separate itself from the South now, in a manner more honorable, by concurrence with enlightened Europe in proscription of *all* privateering. The most characteristic representative, at the era of American Independence, of the qualities which most distinguish the North—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN—had the honor of signing the first treaty abolishing privateering with FREDERICK II., of Prussia. If American policy has since been reversed in that respect, it has been reversed under the same influences, under which that other piracy—the African Slave trade—has been practically restored to illicit activity under American colors.

The same policy which has rendered it possible for swarms of slavers to issue from American ports, ship their human cargoes in Africa, and land them in Cuba, or in South American ports themselves, with impunity—that same policy is now sending forth swarms of privateers to ply *their* piracy. The United States flag was first prostituted to frustrate the United States law, which had stigmatized the African Slave-trade as piracy. The United States flag is now threatened with being hauled down by pirates (we beg pardon, privateers), under letters-of marque from Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS. A grand disdain for the sentiments of the civilized world shines through all these proceedings. We learn from private letters that Southerners write to their creditors at New-York that they cannot remit, *as they require all their means for the war.* For fitting out privateers, amongst other things, to intercept their creditors' commerce. Base is the slave who pays—or the slave owner who does not plunder! *The sublimity of disregard for meum and tuum, which the Southern mind seems arriving at may perhaps be traced to the central root of repudiation of man's property in himself.*

With regard to privateering, we shall be told, doubtless, as those who denounce that relic of barbarism always are told—that States not possessed of adequate naval forces, must call in voluntary auxiliaries, and that privateers at sea are equivalent to volunteers on land. We shall be content to admit the justness of the parallel, if those who allege it can point out any parallel employment of volunteers by land on the predatory footing of privateers at sea. Volunteers in war are commanded by the officers of their Government, and subjected to the regular discipline and laws of war. Conceive for a moment volunteer corps let loose on an enemy's territory, to carry on hostilities on their own account, for the avowed and exclusive sake of the private plunder they can sack in the process! If the idea is utterly and totally incompatible with every rule of civilized warfare on one element, how should it become consistent with those rules on the other. If land-privateers would be hanged without mercy, why not sea ones?

The plea for water-highwaymen, that those who commission them cannot afford to make war in a regular way, would hold good for land-highwaymen, employed by Governments, whose subjects declined to pay war-taxes. It is the old principle, very convenient for buccaneer-belligerents, if the civilized world would stand it—of making war support itself. But the civilized world won't stand such practice by land—why should it by sea? If this war goes on, some practical answers will be provoked to that question.

From the London Chronicle.

We felt proud that Englishmen should be in at the death of the Bourbon dynasty at Naples, and when the time comes for Italy to make another struggle for the liberation of Venetia, no foreign enlistment acts will prevent our countrymen from assisting to chase the Austrian tyrant from the land. But no such sentiments can exist with reference to the American quarrel, and if any Englishman fought on either side, we should feel that he was out of the path of duty, and merited punishment, if he had the ill-fortune to be caught by the meshes of the law. To join the regular forces of either party would be a serious error, if not an actual crime; while to become a pirate, under the name of a privateer, would be to deserve summary suspension at the yard-arm of the ship. Thus, one portion, at least, of the manifold intentions of the voluminous and incomprehensible proclamation will be enforced by the general opinion of the country; and if any one should flagrantly contravene certain other provisions, and without "due license under the sign manual of Her Majesty, her heirs, or successors," fit out any ship of war, for President LINCOLN or President DAVIS, no one would regret to see the vessel seized before she left our ports. But those who drew up the proclamation are well aware that the act it recites attempts to deal with a vast quantity of transactions, over which legislation can exercise no real control. For example, it would be impossible to enforce rigidly the clause against equipping ships for any foreign power, when our ship builders construct vessels for Russia one day and for Egypt the next. Nor can the gunmakers of Birmingham be precluded from selling weapons which they may have every reason to believe will be used in the fray. It is only a very limited number of overt acts that can be controlled, and law is made ridiculous when such a clumsy and cumbersome rigmarole as that of the Foreign Enlistment act is solemnly paraded as if one quarter of its powers were meant to be employed.

From the Liverpool Mercury.

There is no doubt that the terms of this proclamation will find a hearty response among all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in this country. English and Irish regiments, as we regret to observe, are said to have been formed in New-York for the purpose of taking part in the struggle; but we venture to think that, on the whole, that there never was a quarrel in which Englishmen at home were less inclined to interfere than in this between the two sections of a kindred community. The strongest wish entertained on the subject by people in this country is to see the contest terminated with as little bloodshed as possible; and on whichever side their sympathies may incline, they have no anxiety to meddle in the purely domestic concerns of a free nation. It is not, however, merely because the recent proclamation accords with the public convictions of the day that it claims our approbation, but because it is founded on broad principles of policy and justice to which there are very few, if any, exceptions. It is very seldom that the interference of foreigners in the internal struggles of any country is morally defensible, and it is scarcely ever that such interference is politically expedient. In the Italian war of last year—a subject in which it happened that two sections of the British community took a deep and unusual interest—the Government tolerated interference in two opposite directions; but in spite of our sympathy with the motives of those who went out to join GARIBALDI, it must be confessed that neither the services of the English *Garibaldini* nor of the Irish *Papalini* were of a nature to do credit to the British nation or good to the causes which they respectively sought to benefit. As regards the American civil war, the question as to the morality and policy of any sort of interference is fortunately past all doubt. No Englishman could wish to serve under the flag of the slave-holding Southern Confederacy except for essentially piratical objects; and to side with the Northern States would only be to embitter and protract a struggle which cannot possibly lead to any result either beneficial to humanity or conducive to the interests of England.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN LIVERPOOL AND NEW-ORLEANS.

From the European Times.

The liberal tariff adopted by the new Confederacy of the Southern States of America has given an additional stimulus to those commercial enterprises, the want of which has long been felt by the trading community on both sides of the Atlantic, and which secession has rendered indispensable. Among these is direct communication by steam between Liverpool and New-Orleans, to supply which a comprehensive project, long matured under most experienced judges of the requirements of the case, is in fair progress towards realization, entitled the British and American Southern Steamship Company (Limited.) Before secession had been thought of, this scheme had been submitted to the Chamber of Commerce of New-Orleans, reported upon most favorably by a committee of that body, and a sufficient support promised by the leading mercantile friends in that great American cotton depot to enable the promoters to commence at once the preliminary arrangements. Two iron screw steamers were forthwith laid down by Messrs. PALMER & Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and have since been launched; and two are fast approaching completion. The secession of the Southern States has materially improved the prospects of this undertaking, promising as they were before, by the large trade in the European manufactures, which the free-trade policy of the seceding States is certain to draw to New-Orleans. The estimates of the working expenses and earnings, prepared by Mr. SABEL, of Liverpool, than whom no man is more competent for such purpose, and revised and approved by a committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, of New-Orleans, for the promotion of the project, are as satisfactory as could be desired. The minimum earnings against the maximum expenses, show a profit of 15 per cent., after making ample provision for insurance, depreciation and repairs. This computation is based upon the earnings of six steamers (each of 1,750 tons register, and having capacity for 3,000 bales of cotton and 100 passengers), making an aggregate of 26 trips a year. Freight on Cotton is reckoned at a halfpenny per pound, and on cargo from Liverpool at New-York rates. A small number of passengers each way is calculated, but the computed earnings do not include revenue from letters, Cotton supplies, or profits accruing from calling at Havana. Offers have been made to coal the steamers at New-Orleans at the same cost as at Liverpool; and the certainty which the Southern tariff affords of a very considerable direct trade between the two ports gives a promising aspect to the enterprise.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

Mr. BRIGHT, on the 17th, presented, in the House of Commons, a petition from the manufacturers, clerks and laborers in the employ of Messrs. PLATT, machine makers of Oldham, signed by 2,300 persons, stating that they viewed with alarm the serious diminution which would probably take place in the supply of cotton, in consequence of the war between the Northern and Southern States of America, and praying the House to adopt such measures as would contribute to the development of the agricultural and commercial resources of India, so as to enable that country to compete on fair terms with America. The petitioners recommended the improvement of the tenure by which land is held; the establishment of efficient Courts of law for the better protection of the ryots, and the construction of all necessary public works, including railroads, canals, water-ways, works of irrigation, and particularly the opening of the navigation of the River Godavary.

Affairs in Mexico.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 1.

Late dates from the City of Mexico have been received here. The American, English, and Belgian Ministers had arrived simultaneously. Nothing particular relating to the mission of those parties had transpired.

There were decided indications that the agents of the Southern Confederacy were bringing to bear a strong opposition to Mr. CORWIN.

The Mexican Congress was in session. JUAREZ had been declared the elected President by a large majority of the people. Señor MATA had resigned as Minister of Finance, to take his place as Deputy from Vera Cruz.

The Constitutional Government has exercised great energy and determination in hunting the robbers on the public highways, and with such success that the great road between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico is now considered entirely safe.

From the tenor of all the advices received, the Mexican Government appears to be verging towards stability. Mr. WELLER had been very ill. He was at Jalapa, awaiting an opportunity to leave for the United States.

Condition of Senator Douglas.

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 1.

Senator DOUGLAS is a little better to-night. His friends are somewhat encouraged.

Verdict of Murder.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 1.

In the case of George C. HERSEY, charged with causing the death of BETSEY FRANCES TIRRELL, of Weymouth, the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

INDIAN TROUBLES IN NEBRASKA.—We have late advices from Omaha, N. T., to the effect that the Sioux Indians had recently become enraged at the Pawnees, and were determined to exterminate them. They were able to muster about 3,000 braves, and were quite too much for the Pawnees, who are not so numerous nor so warlike. In view of this, the white traders living among the Pawnees agreed to help them. On the Sioux hearing of this, they threatened vengeance on all the white settlers of the Territory. The whites became alarmed, and in two weeks enlisted a thousand volunteers. These, added to the forces of the Pawnees, were too powerful for the Sioux, so that they deemed it inexpedient to proceed against their enemies. Thus the matter stands for the present.

Nebraska will offer this division of a thousand men to the United States Government, as a home guard, it being the business of the General Government to protect the people of the territories.—*Chicago Journal, May 30.*

[Advertisement.]

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The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Batcheler's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines— At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Military Shoulder-Brace.
A superior article, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House), Manufacturers of Supporters, Belts and Bands.

DIED.

MURPHY—In this City, on Friday, May 31, at his room, Howard Hotel, New-York, JOHN MURPHY, aged 39 years, a native of Belturbet, County Cavan Ireland, and of the firm of McConville & Murphy, New-York.

The friends and acquaintances of deceased are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, June 3, at 9 o'clock A. M., from the residence of Edward Rorke, No. 163 Bridge-st., Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to St. James' Cathedral, Jay-st., where a solemn requiem High Mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul; from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment. Carriages will be in waiting at the Fulton Ferry at 8¾ o'clock A. M.

PATTERSON—In this City, on Saturday, June 1, SARAH JANE, wife of Robert Patterson.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 47 Christopher-st., on Monday, 3d inst., at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Londonderry papers please copy.

YOUNGS—In this City, on Saturday morning, June 1, at 6½ o'clock, CHARLES A., adopted son of Joshua and Frances H. Youngs, aged 10 months and 7 days.

The funeral will take place Sunday, June 2, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 514 6th-st.

KETHEL—On Thursday morning, May 30, of consumption, GEORGE KETHEL, a native of Perth, Scotland, aged 28 years.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of W. K. Thomas, No. 55 Jane-st., on Sunday morning June 2 at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken to New-York Bay Cemetery for interment.

WHITE—In Brooklyn, on 31st ult., SARA BAKER, daughter of R. Cornell and Hannah D. White, aged 10 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at 3 o'clock P. M. to-day, 2d inst., from No. 71 Clark-st., Brooklyn.

WHITE—At Vernon, N. Y., on Thursday, May 30, suddenly, T. B. WHITE, late of Brooklyn, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his son-in-law, H. C. Yale, No. 93 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, Sunday afternoon at 2½ o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 311.—June 1, 1861.
52, 72, 39, 43, 56, 36, 69, 67, 61, 47, 58, 22, 26.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 312.—June 1, 1861.
18, 46, 66, 38, 78, 71, 72, 58, 64, 27, 7, 76, 57, 70.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

CLOTHING.
ABBOTT & RATHBUN,
successors to
ALFRED MUNROE & CO., 507 BROADWAY,
offer for sale a large stock of well made Summer Clothing, for men and boys. Clothing made to order, as usual.
WM. D. ABBOTT,
M. G. RATHBUN.

A PANORAMIC BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF Maryland, the District of Columbia, and a portion of Virginia, showing at a glance the relative positions of the towns, their connection, forts, sea coast, rivers, and all places of interest or importance of the present theatre of war; is neatly lithographed; and can be procured at the New-York *Times* Office. Price 50 cents. Discount to the trade. W. M. WEAVER.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES FOR SALE.—Back numbers of 1858, 1859, 1860 and 1861. Also, a complete file of 1857, 1859, 1860 and 1861, to the present time, can be had. Apply at subdesk at this office.

DE HART ON COURTS-MARTIAL.
NEW EDITION.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 BROADWAY,
Publish This Day
A NEW EDITION OF
OBSERVATIONS ON MILITARY LAW,
And the
CONSTITUTION AND PRACTICE
of
COURTS-MARTIAL.
With a Summary of
THE LAW OF EVIDENCE
AS APPLICABLE TO MILITARY TRIALS.
Adapted to
THE LAWS, REGULATIONS AND CUSTOMS
of the
ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.
By WM. C. DE HART,
Captain Second Regiment Artillery.
One vol., 8vo., law sheep, $3.

MILITARY.
RECOMMENDED BY GEN. SCOTT.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
NAPOLEON'S
MAXIMS OF WAR.
A manual for officers, soldiers, and all interested in the art of war. It forms a collection of maxims which directed the military operations of the greatest captain of modern times, which cannot fail to prove of great use to such young officers as really desire a knowledge of the art of war. The maxims are illustrated by instances drawn from the campaigns of Gustavus Adolphus, Turenne, Frederick and Napoleon.
RECOMMENDATION.
After refreshing my memory by looking over again "The Officer's Manual," or "Maxims of Napoleon," I think I may safely recommend the republication, in America, of the work in English, as likely to be called for by many officers, regular and volunteer. * * * * The study of the book cannot fail to set all young officers on a course of inquiry and reflection greatly to their improvement. WINFIELD SCOTT.
32 mo., cloth flexible. Price 30 cents.
J. G. GREGORY, Publisher,
No. 46 Walker-st., New-York.

RUBBER BLANKETS, KNAPSACKS, CANTEENS, HAVERSACKS, &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail, by
THE RUBBER CLOTHING COMPANY,
Manufacturers, No. 201 Broadway, New-York.

DEDICATED TO SAMUEL MCKENZIE ELLIOTT, Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Seventy ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., by Mrs. Winans, per favor of John White, Commissary.

Tune—"Scot's wha hae wi Wallace Bled."

I.
Sons of Freedom now arise,
Let your anthems rend the skies,
Shout we will not loose the prize
Of Union and Right.
Rebels who our flag have spurned
Have in just abhorrence earned,
Our Union shall not be o'erturned
By these knaves.

II.
No, we will not yield our right—
For it we will boldly fight,
And show the traitors we have might,
And we'll wield it too.
Chorus—Rebels who, &c., &c.

III.
Youthful hearts with valor fraught,
By your sainted leader taught
To fight for Liberty and right,
Onward to victory go.
Chorus—Rebels who, &c., &c.

IV.
See your brothers brave laid low
By the bold assassin's blow;
Arise—equip—to battle go,
For victory or death.
Chorus—Rebels who, &c., &c.

V.
Lay the subtle plotters low,
Make them to your vigor bow,
Laurels then shall crown your brow,
And heaven approve your deed.
Chorus—Rebels who, &c., &c.

THE SOLDIER'S FRIEND.
WILLIAMS' SHELTER-TENT
Will preserve the health and save the lives of thousands of our brave soldiers. Each soldier can carry his own tent, for it weighs, all complete, only two pounds eight ounces, and occupies less than one half the space of a common blanket; is a perfect protection from dew and rain, and can be pitched in less than one minute.
Within the past two days, or since its first introduction, it has received the unequivocal commendation of scores and hundreds of military officers and others. Arrangements are now making to supply large numbers for the army.
Price only $2 25: call and examine it at No. 474 Broadway, above Grand-st.

HOME GUARD.
WASHINGTON GREYS.
The monthly meeting of this Association will be held at the Armory, Centre Market, on MONDAY EVENING, June 2, at 8 o'clock.
Ex-Col. JOHN W. AVERY, President.
E. P. CLARK, Secretary.

CALEDONIANS.—THE MEMBERS OF THE New-York Caledonia Club are respectfully requested to meet at the Mercer House this (SUNDAY) afternoon, at half-past 2 o'clock, in costume, for the purpose of escorting the Seventy-ninth Regiment.
Members not in costume will be supplied with a badge.
By order,
GEO. MITCHELL, First Chieftain.
W. G. CUMMING, Fourth Chieftain.

THE RESIDENTS OF NEW-YORK AND Brooklyn, who are natives of Oneida County, are requested to send their addresses to J. M. TOWER, care of Stafford and Candee, No. 74 Warren-st., New-York, in furtherance of arrangements for the reception of the Oneida County Troops on their arrival in this City.
J. S. T. STRANAHAN,
Chairman of Committee.
JOHN W. STAFFORD, } Secretaries.
T. JONES, Jr., }

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—HAMMOCKS AND wagon covers made to order, by THOS. A. GREEN, No. 43 South-st.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind, Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

REV. SYLVANUS COBB THUS WRITES IN THE BOSTON CHRISTIAN FREEMAN.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.—Are all the mothers who read the *Freeman* acquainted with this article, which we have advertised for the last few months? We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of this Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. We are entirely opposed to the prevalent practice of drugging infants, and would sooner lose our night's rest than consent to such a course. But here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething, its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of a child till it had finished with the teething siege, on any consideration whatever.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. MRS. WINSLOW is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a Nurse and Female Physician.

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the Bowels.

Orders are coming in every day from Druggists in all parts of the country, "Send me more of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Give us an old nurse for diseases incident to the period of teething in children. Here you have an old nurse for 25 cents, in the form of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to give rest to yourself, and relief and help to your infant.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits of many mothers.

This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to this period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame world-wide. Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "CORDIALS" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity, and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. WINSLOW for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.

When the present race of "Cordials" have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.

Beware of Counterfeits.

None genuine unless the *fac simile* of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

EAU DE COLOGNE.—A GREAT ASSORTMENT of styles retailed at half the usual prices, at No. 6?? Broadway, Mozart Hall,
THE NEW MEDICINE AND PERFUMERY STORE.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 1.

[illegible]	U. S. 6s, '81, reg	88½	100	N.Y. Cen. R.R...s30	72
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, coup	84½	100	do..........s15	72
1,000	U. S. 5s, '71, coup	79	150	do..........s8	72⅛
[illegible]	U. S. 5s, '74, coup	76¼	100	do..........s10	72¼
[illegible]	Tres. 12 ℔ c. Nts.	102⅝	300	do..........s3	72⅞
[illegible]	Ten. St. 6s, '90..s10	41	100	do..........b60	[illegible]
[illegible]	do..........s10	40⅛	50	do..........c	72⅜
4,000	do..........c	41½	300	Erie Railroad......	23⅛
21,000	do..........s15	40⅝	700	do..............	23⅝
3,000	do..............	41	50	do..........s6	23⅛
[illegible]	Va. State 6s......	45½	300	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	34⅝
5,000	do..............	45¾	50	do..........s60	34½
1,000	do..............	45⅝	50	Hudson River R....	34½
[illegible]	N.C. State 6s..s10	53½	300	Harlem Railroad..	10½
2,000	do..............	53	90	Harlem R. Pref....	25½
[illegible]	Mo. State 6s..s3	40½	100	Reading Railroad..	31½
[illegible]	do..........s5	40¾	50	Mich. Cent. R...s10	41⅞
[illegible]	do..........b30	40⅝	130	do..............	41
[illegible]	La. State 6s.....	54	100	do..........s10	42
[illegible]	do..........s5	54⅛	50	Panama R......s30	102
[illegible]	Hud. R. 3d mt. bs.	80	600	Ill. Cen. R. S.....c	68⅛
[illegible]	do..............	79	100	do..........s3	68⅛
[illegible]	Erie R. 3d m b. '83	86	400	do..........s10	67½
[illegible]	Mich. S. S. F. b.	71	300	do..........s30	65¾
1,000	La C. & M.L.G. b.	9	200	do..........s30	66
1,000	Gal. & C. 1st m..	97¼	100	do........swk	68
5	Bank Commerce..	79½	50	do..........s11	68
35	do..............	79¾	650	do..........c	68¾
50	do..............	80	50	do..........c	68⅞
[illegible]	Amer. Ex. Bank...	79	100	do..........c	69
[illegible]	Park Bank.........	86	40	Clev., Col. & C. R..	94
[illegible]	Pacific M. S. Co....	84½	100	Gal. & Chic. R..s30	57½
25	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	55	175	Clev. & Tol. R.....	23¼

SATURDAY, June 1—P. M.

The Stock Exchange made half a holiday to-day, in compliment to the Seventh Regiment, National Guard. The dealings were pretty much over before 2 o'clock. The transfers of Illinois Central, which reopened this forenoon, were got through with under less excitement than the recent heavy advance in the Cash Stock might have indicated. The *short* sellers appear to have taken their measures in good season, and have been turning or extending their contracts through the whole week. The price for this day's delivery was less firm than on Thursday and Friday, business ranging between 68½@69 ℔ cent., while 30-day contracts were thrown ahead as low as 65¾ ℔ cent. In New-York Central the transactions were less than yesterday, and the price closed ¼ ℔ cent easier, say 72⅜ ℔ cent. In other Share descriptions the changes from yesterday were not important. A very heavy business was again done in the Border State Bonds, the demand running strongest upon Missouris, which were wanted and freely supplied at 40½ ℔ cent. Tennessees were a fraction easier than on Friday. Government Stocks in moderate request, and the rates ¼@½ under yesterday's currency. At the close of the Street dealings at 3 o'clock, a dull feeling obtained, without change in prices from the foregoing quotations.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS

Banks.	Loans. May 25.	Loans. May 18.	Specie. May 25.	Specie. May 18.
Citizens' Bank	$1,800,615	$1,913,539	$3,819,607	$3,786,235
Canal Bank...	848,632	819,021	1,395,938	1,436,558
Louisiana.....	1,576,709	1,703,711	3,282,652	3,336,364
Louis'a State.	3,010,218	3,180,812	2,400,614	2,389,037
Mec. & Trad..	662,380	667,310	905,566	940,548
Bk. of N. O...	973,194	1,007,611	1,257,867	1,256,224
Southern Bk..	71,336	76,985	391,276	433,914
Union Bank...	925,184	952,638	382,546	385,219
Merchants'....	416,639	434,927	386,268	236,36
Crescent City.	795,928	787,681	204,79	230,847
Bk. of Amer..	826,301	835,607	657,412	705,336
Total.......	11,906,056	12,379,731	15,084,531	15,095,458
	Decrease..	$473,681	Decrease.....	$10,927

Banks.	Circulation. May 25.	Circulation. May 18.	Deposits. May 25.	Deposits. May 18.
Citizens' Bank.	$2,213,495	$2,260,985	$3,647,593	$3,749,908
Canal Bank....	793,725	762,520	1,318,758	1,355,119
Louisiana.....	845,466	879,741	4,468,306	4,401,473
Louis'na State..	1,540,690	1,531,080	3,984,333	4,140,379
Mec. & Traders.	264,330	259,770	1,088,280	1,136,563
Bank of N. O...	471,445	474,645	1,217,771	1,213,773
Southern Bk...	39,650	41,525	384,215	418,322
Union Bank....	468,640	477,365	776,523	834,783
Merchants' Bk.	284,775	284,035	537,101	386,932
Crescent City..	127,310	125,693	159,088	196,921
Bk. of America.	143,305	147,540	1,065,913	1,120,438
Totals........	7,122,211	7,293,896	18,647,959	18,990,601
	Decrease...	$171,685	Decrease....	$342,642

Banks.	Exchange. May 25.	Exchange. May 18.	Due Dist. Banks. May 25.	Due Dist. Banks. May 18.
Citizens' Bank.	$1,250,883	$1,431,902	$170,625	$181,800
Canal Bank....	1,565,822	1,614,860	100,323	82,059
Louisiana......	1,246,212	1,250,248	130,191	106,134
Louisiana St...	318,192	355,123	38,633	57,192
Mec. & Traders.	307,960	324,043	22,347	16,981
Bank of N. O..	2,353	26,065	141,466	145,003
Southern Bank	532,766	522,923		
Union Bank....	236,031	309,237	102,329	107,897
Merchants' Bk.	2,358	3,441	23,277	19,760
Crescent City..	2,459	10,776	[illegible]	6,646
Bk. of America.			2,135	3,780
Total........	$5,565,064	$5,848,519	$739,112	$727,252
	Decrease....	$283,455	Increase.....	$11,860

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise at New-York, for the week ending June 1st:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Dry Goods..........	$1,993,963	$972,824	$456,975
General Mdse.......	3,546,314	2,152,113	2,389,433
Total for the week.	$5,540,277	$3,124,937	$2,835,408
Previously reported..	99,325,223	95,287,401	68,897,214
Since Jan. 1.......	$104,865,500	$98,412,338	$71,732,722

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 1.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives 86¾. Reading Railroad 15¾; Morris Canal 39½; Long Island Railroad 8¾; Pennsylvania Railroad 39. Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 1, 1861—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 45 bbls. Ashes, 14,050 bbls. Flour, 264 bbls. Cornmeal, 216,523 bushels Wheat, 157,714 bushels Corn, 6,282 bushels Oats, 816 bushels Malt, 795 pkgs. Provisions, and 260 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 60 bbls., at $5 37½ for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection warehouse this morning, 797 bbls., including 668 bbls. Pots, and 129 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Rio been in fair request, chiefly at from 12¾c.@13¾c. ℔ ℔., usual terms. Sales, 2,000 bags. Other kinds have been quiet.

Stock of Coffee in New-York, June 1:

	1860.	1861.
Java, mats............	15,944	—
Java, bags............	1,558	860
Singapore, mats.......	1,522	—
Singapore, bags.......	354	2,213
Rio, bags.............	14,468	101,510
Laguayra, bags........	700	7,684
Maracaibo, bags.......	678	5,180
St. Domingo, bags.....	—	620
Jamaica, bags.........	250	—
Ceylon, bags..........	1,595	—
Costa Rica, bags......	2,285	1,068
Bombay, bags..........	—	830
Grand total, pkgs.....	39,354	119,965

COTTON—Continues in limited request at former prices. We quote Middling Uplands, at 13¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ℔ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered and purchased to-day at, however, slightly reduced prices, the market closing heavily. Sales 16,100 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 85@$4 95; ordinary to choice extra State, at $5 07½@$5 30, mainly at $5 10@$5 15; superfine Western, at $4 80@$4 90; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5@$6 10; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 10@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 40@$5 45; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 45@$5 55 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State........................	$4 85	@	$4 95
Extra State............................	5 07½	@	5 30
Superfine Western......................	4 80	@	4 90
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois..	5 00	@	6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan............	5 10	@	6 20
Inferior Extra Ohio....................	5 40	@	5 45
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 45	@	5 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands..............	5 60	@	7 40
Fancy Genesee..........................	5 35	@	5 50
Extra Genesee..........................	5 65	@	7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri....	5 65	@	7 50

Southern is inactive, and tending downward. Sales have been made of 900 bbls., at $5 80@$6 40 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 45@$8 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate demand, including inferior to very choice extra, at $5 10@$7 50 ℔ bbl. Sales 475 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3@$4 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $3 for Jersey, and $3 20 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite abundant, to-day, the receipts since our last having been very heavy. The demand has been active, and holders have met the requirements of buyers freely, at generally reduced prices. Sales 207,000 bushels, including White Canada, on private terms; Canada Club, $1 16@$1 20; White Western, $1 38@$1 65; Red Western at $1 29@$1 32; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 18@$1 21; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice at $1 05@$1 18; Northwestern Club, at $1 12@$1 16; Chicago Spring, unsound to prime, at 97½c.@$1 14, the inside rate for a small lot badly damaged, and White Kentucky at $1 70 ℔ bushel. Corn is plenty and decidedly cheaper. The inquiry is brisk at the reduced figures, sales, 170,000 bush., at 40c.@46c., closing at 40c.@44c. for very poor to choice new mixed Western; 56c. for sound old do. do., and 47c.@53c. for Western Yellow ℔ bush. Rye continues in demand at 66c.@68c. ℔ bush., afloat and delivered. Sales, 1,100 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Oats are salable and steady, including Canada, at 31½c.@33c.; Western, at 31c.@32½c., and State at 33c.@34c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River continues inactive at 60c.@65c. for shipping lots and 70c.@80c. for lots wanted by local buyers, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been in rather less demand, including last year's crop, at 12c.@22c., according to quality, ℔ ℔.

HIDES—Light receipts and sales have been reported, during the past week. Of the movements in the various kinds of Hides, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. write thus: "DRY HIDES.—The market during the entire week has been excessively dull, buyers and sellers generally evincing no disposition to operate, and sales of this description footing up only 5,000 Hides. Prices, of course, remain nominal. We note the arrival of the *Light Boat*, from Rio Grande, with only 460 Dry Hides; also of the *Mary Wilkins*, from Buenos Ayres, in ballast. WET SALTED HIDES.—The export movement, which for some time past has been the only cheering feature in the market, is gradually subsiding under very unfavorable news from European markets in which there is now an accumulation of American Hides. The demand for home consumption continues very light, and the market may be quoted as languid. Prices are without change, though evidently weaker. The *Light Boat*, from Rio Grande, brings 1,013 Cow Hides. Upper Leather stock and Calcutta Hides continue neglected, with prices entirely nominal, and a large stock of each in first hands. The exportation of Hides to European markets during the last month, comprised about 35,000 Hides, including 1,000 W. S. Rio Grande Cow, 3,000 W. S. Montevideo Horse, and 1,000 Dry California; 8,400 Dry Buenos Ayres, and 2,000 do. Rio Grande, were sent out to be tanned for account of importers during the same time." Week's receipts, 13,012 Hides; week's sales, 10,200 Hides, including 600 Dry Rio Grande, 20 ℔s., private terms for Canada; 500 Dry Central American, 17@18 ℔s., 13½c., less 5 ℔ cent, usual selection; 250 Dry Honduras, 20 ℔s., 12c., 6 mos., rejecting bad Hides; 2,200 Dry Western, 22@22 ℔s., 10c.@10½c., cash, rejecting bad Hides; 1,600 Dry Texas, 25 ℔s., private terms; 150 Dry Matamoras, 22 ℔s., private terms; 550 Dry Salted Matamoras, 33 ℔s., private terms; 1,700 Western Slaughters, 60@70 ℔s., 5½c.@6c., cash, for export; 1,900 City Slaughters, 70@75 ℔s., 5¾c.@6c., cash, for export; 406 Wet Salted Rio Grande Ox, 45 ℔s., private terms; 150 Wet Salted Demerara, 40 ℔s., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 466,400, (same time last year 200,550—year before, 219,900,) and 994 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 2,200 Horse, 2,000 E. I. Cow and Buffalo. The stock comprises: 141,300 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, (Hides and Kips;) 31,100 Dry Rio Grande; 52,300 Dry Orinoco; 19,600 Dry California; 4,100 Dry Truxillo and Honduras; 22,200 Dry Tampico, Matamoras and Vera Cruz; 11,200 Dry and Salted Maracaibo; 5,300 Dry Bogota and Savanilla; 11,700 Dry Central American and San Juan; 9,300 Dry Barcelona; 6,000 Dry West Indies, &c.; 12,000 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 53,000 Dry Southern, Texas, Western, &c.; 42,500 Dry Gambia and Bissau; 19,300 Dry Sierra Leone; 1,500 Dry Salted Maranham; 1,500 Dry and Salted from Liverpool; 3,300 Wet and Salted Buenos Ayres; 8,400 Wet and Salted California; 6,000 Wet and Salted Western and Southern; 4,800 Wet and Salted Rio Grande Cow; 2,200 Wet and Salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Horse; 2,000 Penang Cow and Buffalo; 994 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The business in this line, during the past week, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. review thus: "The movements of Hemlock Sole this week have been confined principally to large receipts from the tanneries. Sales have been very meagre, though rather in excess of those of last week, but at prices that may be considered fair when compared with those now being paid for the raw material. In view of the small quantities of Hides in process of tanning, and being sent out, the trade are firmer than the laws of supply and demand would seem to justify, but their course is doubtless the only one to lay the foundation of a future remunerative business. Oak tanned, under a very light demand, is less firm. Upper in the Rough continues in moderate request and prices are firm."

LIME—Rockland: 60c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

METALS—Continue inactive at old quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales 30 hhds. Porto Rico at 25c., and 175 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 15½c.@16c. ℔ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in New-York, June 1.

	1860.	1861.
Cuba, Muscovado, hhds..........	1,319	8,374
Cuba, Clayed, hhds.............	719	935
Porto Rico, hhds...............	1,703	3,606
Total hhds.....................	3,741	12,915
Cuba and New-Orleans, bbls.....	6,588	3,873

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet, to-day, sales having been confined to 300 bbls., in lots, including Mess at $16 75@$17, and Prime at $12 25@$12 50 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive, at 6c.@7c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Lard is in request and is steady. Sales 300 tcs. and bbls. at 9c.@9¾c. ℔ ℔. Beef is selling slowly, at $11 25@$12 50 for extra Mess, $9 75@$11 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 87@$6 25 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl.; prime Mess, $15 50@$18 ℔ tierce; Beef Hams, $13 50@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter is quiet, at 9c.@14c. for Western, and 10c.@16c. for State, ℔ ℔. Cheese is plenty and heavy, at 4c.@8½c. ℔ ℔.

Stocks of Pork and Beef in the Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn, June 1.

RECAPITULATION.

PORK.

	Total old and new.	Last month.	This date last year.
Clear............	3,467	11,976	1,359
Mess............	26,745	19,069	37,485
Thin mess.......	971	700	1,634
Prime mess......	449	466	2,130
Flank...........	30	35	42
Prime...........	20,376	17,240	22,519
Rumps...........	909	900	1,337
Refuse mess.....	1,271	350	193
Refuse prime....	148	189	191
Other refuse....	1,505	1,639	1,647
Uninspected.....	14,688	14,451	7,684
Total	70,559	57,005	76,223

BEEF.

	Total old and new.	Last month.	This date last year.
Repacked mess...........	13,368	10,082	6,765
Repacked Chicago mess...	11,748	8,391	14,666
Railroad beef...........	178	84	602
Refuse mess.............	563	724	1,116
Other refuse............	1,108	923	1,607
Tcs. prime mess.........	3,543	4,217	2,843
Country mess............	2,316	2,317	4,975
Country prime...........	723	724	1,498
Uninspected tcs.........	1,634	3,444	4
Uninspected bbls........	9,275	16,607	9,454
Total.................	44,456	47,513	43,466

RICE—Sales, 100 tcs. at $5 50@$6 25 ℔ 100 ℔s.

Stock of Rice in New-York, June 1:

	1860.	1861.
Carolina, tcs............	6,362	7,231
East Indian, bags........	—	1,514

SKINS—Are in limited request. Sales, this week, include 2,500 ℔s. Central American Deer, at 40c., and 2,500 Tampico Goat, on private terms.

SUGARS—The demand has been fair, to-day, and 1,000 hhds. have been disposed of, including Cuba, at 4½c.@4¾c., and Porto Rico at 4½c.@4¾c. ℔ ℔. Refined Sugars have been more freely offered, at reduced prices. The Messrs. STUART quote their varieties for cash thus: "Best quality Loaf, 8c.; best quality Crushed, 7¾c.; Circle A— Crushed, 7¾c.; Granulated, 7¾c.; Ground, 7¾c.; White A, 7½c.; Yellow C, 6¾c. ℔ ℔.

Stock of Sugars in New-York, June 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Cuba, hhds..............	60,664	51,932	52,546
Porto Rico, hhds........	9,974	8,318	8,885
St. Croix...............	—	—	193
New-Orleans, hhds.......	5,111	1,731	4,066
Eng. Island, hhds.......	585	375	789
Texas, hhds.............	150	170	30
Total hhds..............	75,663	62,347	66,509
Melado..................	2,316	6,255	6,228
Total, boxes............	31,785	10,692	22,722
Total, bags.............	31,545	81,812	191,040

TALLOW—Sales 18,000 ℔s., at 9¼c. ℔ ℔.

TOBACCO—The movements in this line, here, during the past month, the Messrs. MESSENGER review thus: "There has been an active demand for Kentucky Leaf the past month, on speculation, to the Trade, manufacturers and exporters. The changed aspect of our domestic commercial relations—the closing of the principal outlets for this staple, together with the probable curtailment in some sections, and the diminished production of last season, have induced the belief that a favorable future may be anticipated. Our receipts hereafter must necessarily be confined to inland channels from those States only that remain in the Union; the extent of the supplies is therefore entirely conjectural. The deliveries have been large; the major portion go to England and the Mediterranean. Receipts free. It would seem that this market must be the largest recipient of Tobacco, at least for this year, which may be rendered permanent for the future. Holders very firm. Sales for the month, 2,900 hhds. Kentucky, and 80 do. Virginia, &c. In Manufactured, there has been less excitement, which may be attributed to a reduced stock and limited business generally. Transactions, about 7,000 packages, part taken for resale. The market closes quiet, but firm. In Seed Leaf there has been a fair inquiry, confined to inferior qualities, and taken mostly for export at unchanged prices. The Trade continue to purchase sparingly. The sales of Foreign continue circumscribed, owing to the light stock and general prevalence of an apathetic feeling. The imports have almost ceased.

Domestic Trade of the New-York Inspector's Warehouse, in May:

	Ky.	Va.&N.C.	Ohio.	Md.	Total.
Stock May 1, 1861, hhds..	11,265	911	4	—	12,180
Received since...........	3,381	223	—	—	3,604
	14,646	1,134	4	—	15,784
Delivered since..........	2,231	69	1	—	2,301
Stock June 1, 1861.......	12,415	1,065	3	—	13,483
Stock June 1, 1860.......	9,988	875	5	1	10,869

Messrs. J. McJ. BENSEL & Co. report the movements at their warehouse, during the month of May, thus:

	Hhds.
Stock April 30, 1861..........................	2,527
DELIVERED IN MAY.	
Kentucky....................................	502
Stock June 1, 1861..........................	2,025

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 1,400 bbls., at 16c.@16½c., chiefly at 16¼c., ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements to day were more extensive at our revised quotations. For Liverpool—Flour 1s. 9d.@1s.10½d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags, 8d.@9½d., the latter rate in a foreign vessel; Corn, 7½d.@8d. ℔ bush.; Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d ℔ ℔.; Resin, 2s. 9d. @3s. ℔ 310 ℔s.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 9d. ℔ tierce; Cheese, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Lard and Bacon and Butter, 22s. 6d.@25s. Tallow, 25s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 7½d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@9½d. ℔ bush.; Peas, 9d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 7½d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@11d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 2s. 1½d.@2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Pork 3s. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Cheese, 35s.; Oil, 35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.; Tobacco, 40s. ℔ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A British barque, 360 tons, (now at Salem,) from St. John, N. B., to Grimsby, Timber, at 31s. and Deals 82s. 6d.; a brig, 225 tons, to Cadiz, Light Pipe Staves, $32 50; a Bremen bark, 460 tons, from Baltimore to Bremen, 770 hhds. Tobacco, 25s.; two barks, 360 and 367 tons, and a schooner, 387 tons, from Port Ewen to Aspinwall, Coal, $6; two schooners, 315 and 350 tons, to Buenos Ayres, White Pine Lumber, $18; one, 375 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, $19; one, 343 tons, to Havana, $2,150; a British brig, 130 tons, to South side Cuba and back, $1,500; a brig to Matansas, 75c. ℔ hhd. and 62½c. ℔ bbl.; ship *Keystone State*, 853 tons, to Sydney, N. S. W.; a ship, 608 tons, to Bordeaux; a British brig, 213 tons, to Rotterdam; a schooner, 180 tons, to West Coast Africa and back, on private terms.

LAW REPORTS.

Opinion in the Record Commission Case.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Allen.

The People ex rel. McSpedon & Baker vs. The Comptroller.—This case has been often stated in the *Times*. The decision on the appeal was published a day or two since. The opinion is of public interest, and is as follows:

BY THE COURT: CLERKE, P. J.—I. The position taken by the counsel for the defendant in his seventh point, is disposed of by the act of April 17, 1860, authorizing the Supervisors of the County of New York to raise money by tax for City and County purposes. By the sixth section of the act, they are empowered to raise and collect, in addition to the ordinary taxation, the further sum, not exceeding $60,000, to meet and pay whatever sum, up to that amount, may be found due to the contractors with the Commissioners of Records.

Whether the Legislature had or had not the constitutional power originally to appoint the Commissioners of Records, under whose direction and superintendence the work was done, yet the work having been done, and the Legislature determining that the work was a service rendered to the county, they had the right to tax the inhabitants of that portion of the State to pay for it; although it cannot authorize the taking of the property of an individual for public purposes without compensation, or for private purposes with or without compensation, yet it has the absolute power to determine what sums shall be raised by taxation, and the purposes to which they shall be applied.

It can make appropriations of money whenever the public well-being requires, and of this it alone is the sole judge.

It can apportion the public burdens among all the tax-paying citizens of the State, or among those of a particular section or territorial division. (Town of Guildford *vs.* Supervisors of Chenango County, 3 Kernan, 143; The People *vs.* The Mayor of Brooklyn, 4 Coms., 419.)

In the present case, the Legislature has deemed it proper to determine that the work performed by the relators for the county is for the public good; and without any reference as to the mode by which they were authorized to enter upon the performance of this work, it has enacted that they shall receive compensation for it, and has taxed the inhabitants of this division of the State for that purpose.

It is no objection to this that the Legislature has not declared the precise amount of the claim, being ignorant of the exact value of the service; the act specifies a maximum amount, beyond which the relator shall receive nothing, at least in this way, for the services already rendered, and it indicates the method by which the actual amount due shall be ascertained.

This the Legislature has as much authority to do as to specify the exact sum absolutely in the first instance; and in neither case have the Courts power to supervise or review the action of that branch of the Government.

II. The only question then that remains, arises on the interpretation of the last sentence of the section to which I have referred. It authorizes the Comptroller to pay the amount, when it shall be *judicially determined*. Does this require that an ordinary action shall be commenced against the Board of Supervisors, and a judgment recovered in it, before the Comptroller shall pay any amount, or shall the amount be determined in any way which the Court may deem expedient? What the Legislature intended by this phrase can only be ascertained by considering what was the legal method of enforcing claims of this nature against the Board of Supervisors, at the time the act of 1860 was passed.

If the remedy by an ordinary action could be sustained, it would be reasonable to suppose that the Legislature intended that this method of judicial determination should be adopted; otherwise, if the only method by which redress could be obtained, was by the extraordinary remedy by writ of *mandamus*, it is fair to assume that the judicial determination may be provided for under the proceedings in that writ, in such a manner, as the Court entertaining the proceedings may deem most convenient and conducive to the end contemplated by the Legislature; all constitutional questions as to the appointment of the Commissioners, all questions relating to the utility of the work; in short, all questions as to the meritorious nature of the claim being disposed of by that body, in its sovereign capacity.

The only remaining subject of inquiry was the precise amount of that claim, which it left to be determined by some other tribunal.

Nothing is better established than that generally a writ of mandamus will not lie where an adequate remedy by action exists.

The writ of mandamus is a high prerogative writ, of which the remedial power is most effective and most extensive.

It was devised to supply a defect in the administration of justice. It is directed to any natural person, corporation, or inferior court of judicature requiring them to do some specific thing which the Supreme Court has resolved it is their peculiar office and duty to do.

It lies to compel the admission or restoration of the party applying to any office or franchise of a public nature.

It lies for the production, inspection or delivery of public books or papers; for the surrender of the regalia of a corporation; to oblige bodies corporate to affix their common seal; to compel the holding of a Court; and for an infinite number of other purposes, which it is impossible minutely to recite. (3 Blackstone, 110.)

In some cases this writ may be issued where the injured party has another more tedious method of redress, as in the case of admission or restitution to an office. Where, however, the party has a complete and specific redress at law, the circumstance of its being a more tedious method will not be sufficient to warrant the Court in granting a mandamus.

There must be not only a specific legal right, but generally the want of a specific legal remedy, in order to found an application for this writ. (Lord Ellenborough, 8 East, 219.)

But it will never be granted when there is a plain and adequate remedy by action for the party aggrieved. (*Ex parte* Lynch, 2 Hill, 45.)

But in the present case had the relators a remedy by action?

The Revised Statutes very amply and specifically provide for the cases in which Supervisors, Boards of Supervisors and counties may be sued. (1 R. S., 384 m., 377 m., 2 lb., 473 lb., &c.)

According to these provisions, the counties may be sued for certain claims, or in respect of certain causes of action or controversies, but not every claim, cause of action or controversy. I agree entirely with the views presented by Mr. Justice Oakley, in Brady *vs.* The Supervisors of New-York (2 Sand., S. C. R., 460): "That those sections of the Revised Statutes were intended to provide a remedy against a county for such causes of action (and no other) as could not be presented to, and examined and allowed by the Board of Supervisors as *county charges*. But every claim which is a county charge is to be audited and allowed by the Board of Supervisors, who are a judicial body—constituted by law to decide all matters of account between individuals and the public body composing the county which they represent. The statute virtually makes the Board a Court of Arbitration, to which all parties having claims against their respective counties, other than those of the indefinite kind before referred to, must submit such claims for examination, audit and allowance."

The opinion which I have quoted shows that all the cases establish this general principle, that whenever services have been rendered, which are beneficial to a county, and no specific compensation is provided for the same by law, they shall be deemed contingent charges against the county; of the allowance of such charges, the Board of Supervisors, as we have seen, is the sole judge, unless the supreme Legislature itself should allow and provide for it, as in the present case.

The relators then had no remedy by action; and the only remedy to which they could resort for redress was the writ of *mandamus*. The Legislature could not therefore have intended by the terms "judicial determination" a determination by action, because such a remedy did not exist in favor of the relators.

The relators could have had no judicial determination except in a proceeding of this nature, and in the absence of any specific direction in the act, as to the manner of this determination it would be unreasonable to infer that any other mode was intended than that which the Court, where the proceedings by *mandamus* were pending, may deem expedient.

We are, therefore, unanimously of opinion that the remedy adopted by the relators is the proper one, and that the decision of the Special Term is correct.

But as we find that the decision appealed from is not, strictly speaking, a final judgment, although it decides the merits of the controversy, we must dismiss the appeal instead of affirming the judgment.

Whenever a case is referred by the Special Term, even when it settles in its order all the essential points at issue, it is nothing but an interlocutory order, and no final judgment can be entered until the coming in of the report.

There can be an appeal only from a final judgment. Appeal dismissed with costs.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

MURDER TRIAL CONCLUDED—PRISONER CONVICTED.

In this Court on Saturday, before Judge ALLEN, the trial of John Jackson for murder, commenced on the previous day, was continued. Several witnesses, who were in the bar-room at the time of the fray, gave a different account of the occurrence from that given by the first two witnesses, Jones and Donovan, who were flatly contradicted in all the essential facts of the case. Several witnesses also testified to the prisoner's good character. The prisoner's counsel then proposed to put in evidence the testimony of Jones and Donovan before the Coroner's Jury, when the District-Attorney objected, saying that the authenticity of the copy offered had not been sufficiently proved.

But as the document had only been in the District-Attorney's office since it was attested by the Coroner, and as the District-Attorney was unwilling to say that he doubted personally whether the paper in question was a copy of the witnesses' testimony, the Court remarked that it could not allow the public prosecutor to convict a prisoner by *trick*, or upon mere technicality. Such a course would not be decent. The testimony would therefore be admitted. It differed in some respects from the evidence given by the same witnesses on the trial.

Mr. Doyle then summed up for the defence, and was followed by Mr. Waterbury for the people. The Jury took the case under the charge of the Court, and, after an absence of half an hour, rendered a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree. The prisoner was sentenced to Sing Sing for three years. He persisted in his innocence to the last.

Robinson, convicted in the same degree, was then sentenced to State prison for four years.

Court of General Sessions.

The Grand Jury came in on Saturday with a number of indictments, and were discharged by the Court, with thanks for the industry they had evinced in the discharge of their onerous and long continued duties. The Court then adjourned *sine die*. Judge McCUNN is now at liberty to take command of his regiment, which will be mustered into the service of the United States on Wednesday. Recorder HOFFMAN will open the June term of the Court this morning at ten o'clock.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Enoch vs. Ernst.*—Where a party has been once arrested and held to bail, and has been discharged by the Court for insufficiency in the affidavits, he should not be again arrested in the same action. Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Mallory vs. Clark, et. al.—Motion denied.

Dibbles vs. Myers.—The case must go back to the referee for a statement of the facts found by him.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

BEFORE A FULL BENCH.—*Hayden, et al. vs. Nelius, et al.*—Judgment affirmed.

Sackett, et al. vs. The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Rotschild vs. Schubert.—Judgment reserved. New trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Parier, et al. vs. Fisher.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Paige vs. Wilson, et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Daniels vs. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.—New trial ordered, costs to abide event.

The N. Y. Protestant Church vs. Hope.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Jellinghaus vs. The N. Y. Insurance Company.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Bells et al. vs. Maxwell et al.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company vs. The Board of Supervisors.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Duncan vs. Gosch et al.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Ogden vs. The N. Y. Mutual Insurance Company.—Judgment on the verdict affirmed with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

WOODRUFF, J.—*Harbeck vs. The Mayor, &c.*—Case resettled.

Bronner et al vs. Farrenthal.—Case and exceptions settled.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves.	For.	
Hibernian........	Liverpool......	Quebec........	May 16
America..........	Liverpool......	Boston........	May 18
Columbia.........	Galway.........	New-York......	May 21
City of Washing'n.	Liverpool.....	New-York......	May 22
Hammonia........	Southampton....	New-York......	May 22
North Briton.....	Liverpool......	Quebec........	May 23
United Kingdom...	Glasgow........	New-York......	May 25
Australasian.....	Liverpool......	New-York......	May 25
Glasgow..........	Liverpool......	New-York......	May 29
Arabia...........	Liverpool......	Boston........	June 1
Adriatic.........	Galway.........	Boston........	June 4
Bavaria..........	Southampton....	New-York......	June 5
Fulton...........	Southampton....	New-York......	June 8
Bremen...........	Southampton....	New-York......	June 12
Parana...........	Galway.........	New York......	June 18
Hammonia........	Southampton....	New-York......	June 19
Hibernia.........	Galway.........	Boston........	July 2
Saxonia..........	Southampton....	New-York......	July 3
Malacca..........	Liverpool......	New-Orleans...	Aug. 7
Rangoon..........	Liverpool......	New-Orleans...	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Etna.............	New-York.......	Liverpool.....	June 1
Hibernia.........	Quebec.........	Liverpool.....	June 1
Champion.........	New-York.......	Aspinwall.....	June 1
Saxonia..........	New-York.......	Hamburgh......	June 1
Persia...........	New-York.......	Liverpool.....	June 5
Edinburgh........	New-York.......	Liverpool.....	June 8
North Briton.....	Quebec.........	Liverpool.....	June 8
New-York.........	New York.......	Southampton...	June 8
America..........	Boston.........	Liverpool.....	June 12
Zulu.............	New-York.......	Kingston......	June 20
City of Washington	New-York......	Liverpool.....	June 15
Australasian.....	New-York.......	Liverpool.....	June 19
Glasgow..........	New-York.......	Liverpool.....	June 22
Fulton...........	New-York.......	Southampton...	June 22
Arabia...........	Boston.........	Liverpool.....	June 26
Persia...........	New-York.......	Liverpool.....	June 29

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A PRIvate family by a young woman who thoroughly understands French, English and German cooking; no objection to a hotel. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at 91 Greenwich av., near Bank-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young German woman, as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing. Best of reference given. Apply at No. 335 Spring-st., corner of Washington-st.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY nurse, who has been accustomed to all kinds of sickness for many years, offers her services to persons suffering from any disease. The best of reference given. Apply at Mrs. TUOMEY'S, No. 561 3d av., corner of 39th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A situation to take care of children, and sew; or to do waiting or light chamberwork. Application may be made at her present employer's, No. 56 9th st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE AND LADY'S MAID.—Wanted, by a respectable English girl, a situation as child's nurse and lady's maid; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth, and can dress hair. Can be seen for two days at her late employer's, No. 101 East 10th st., second door from University-place.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by an American woman, a situation as nursery governess and seamstress; would have no objections to going into the country, or to California and Europe. Address Miss THOMPSON, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a competent seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; also, waiting on a lady; understands hair-dressing perfectly; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 192 Bleecker-st., near 6th-av., for three days.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY WOULD take charge of a gentleman's house while the family would be absent in the country for the summer; would also do the washing, if required, having been deprived of the small means of making a living for herself and three interesting orphans by the war-fever that now prevails in our City; can refer to highly respectable ladies in the City as to character and capability. Call at No. 263 Spring-st., up stairs.

A FRENCH PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation with a family going to Europe, to take the care of children; she can have the highest recommendations from a lady with whom she has lived three years. Inquire at No. 30 West 21st-st.

A WIDOW AND HER SON DESIRE THE charge, as janitors, of some bank or other public building; references in every way satisfactory will be given. Address E. H. M., No. 56 Irving-place.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young man as coachman or gardener; has been 8 years in the business; country situation preferred; good City or country references given. Address B. B., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a young man who can produce the most satisfactory recommendations from his last place; would be willing to make himself in any other way useful where his services would be required. A note addressed J. C., Box No. 107 *Times* Office, will meet prompt attention.

AS WAITER.—A YOUNG COLORED MAN FROM Canada, having the best of City reference, wishes a situation as waiter in a private family; prefers the country; wages moderate. Inquire at No. 149 Grand st.

IN A JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT.—SITUATION wanted, in a first-class retail jewelry establishment, by a young man, who has been in the business on his own account, for the last five years. Best of reference given. Address E. L W., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

EDWARDS' WHITE SUGAR-CURED
"WASHINGTON HAMS,"
For Sale. Each Ham is branded
"G. W. EDWARDS, 227 and 229 Christie-st."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. S. A. COREY WILL PREACH IN the Murray Hill Baptist Church, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs, THIS DAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. The ordinance of baptism will be administered during the morning service. Subject in the Evening—*The Christian Soldier illustrated in the Life of Oliver Cromwell.*

LAUNDRESSES.

WASHING WANTED.—A COMPETENT LAUNdress would like the washing of a few gentlemen or ladies; can do it to satisfaction, and give the best of City reference. Call on Monday, at No. 131 7th-av., third floor, back room.

FLAGS.

BUNTING FLAGS.

Of genuine English Worsted Bunting, hand sewed. All sizes on hand and to order. HOJER & GRAHAM, established manufacturers, No. 97 Duane st. Ornamental Painters on Silk, Regimental colors, poles, staffs, ornaments, eagles, &c. Bunting for sale.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR

Is the best preserver of meats, fruit, &c., in use. Call and see, or send for circular. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers. No. 426 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

COAL.

COAL BY THE CARGO.—LOCUST MOUNTAIN and Black Heath coals of the best quality for sale by the cargo at the market prices, delivered in good order. ALFRED ASHFIELD, No. 24 William-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REV. R. S. MACLAY AND FAMILY, with Rev. N. Sites and wife, leave for China in the *Kathay*, Saturday morning, at 8½ o'clock, from foot of Pike-st. East River. D. TERRY.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWELRY, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices, by LOUIS AHRICH, No. 723 Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

DRY GOODS.

MOZAMBIQUES, ALL WIDTHS.

Superior qualities, 3 4, 6 4 and 8 4 wide—full assortment.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Are offering their entire stock of
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
AT RETAIL
AT MUCH REDUCED PRICES.
Also at Stores
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., and
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Have reduced their large and attractive stock of
SPRING DRESS GOODS,
and will offer on and after MONDAY, June 3,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK AT RETAIL,
including all the most fashionable styles.
BELOW MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
Also at Stores
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand st., and
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

AT THE UNION MANTILLA COMPANY,
No. 691 BRODWAY.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN THE CITY,
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY,
ELEGANT BLACK SILK CIRCULARS
FOR $9, $10 AND $12,
Worth $12, $15 and $18.
LACE, BAREGE AND ALL OTHER LEADING STYLES
IN PROPORTION.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY,
GREAT CLEARING SALE
OF
DRY GOODS,
AT RETAIL, FOR CASH,
FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Are offering at Retail,
The ENTIRE BALANCE of their
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STOCKS
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
Embracing a very
LARGE and CHOICE ASSORTMENT
OF
SILKS,
GRENADINES,
BAREGES,
ORGANDIES, LAWNS,
MOURNING GOODS,
CAMEL'S HAIR, BROCHE, CASHMERE, STELLA,
AND
SUMMER SHAWLS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS.
NEW FABRICS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES,
POPLINS, CHALLIE, DE LAINES,
FRENCH CRAPES, FOULARDS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
CALICOES,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DRILLINGS, VESTINGS, &c.,
including

600 pieces Merrimac and English Calicoes, fast colors, at 6¼ cents per yard. Usual price, 10 to 12½ cents.

400 pieces yard wide French Calicoes and Brilliants, from 12½ to 20 cents per yard.

400 pieces Summer Poplins, from 6¼ to 10 cents per yard.

100 pieces Grey Goods, for Traveling Dresses, 12½ cents per yard. Very desirable.

300 pieces Canton Poplins, at 30 cents per yard.

400 ORGANDIE ROBES,
from $1 50 to $6 per Robe,
Worth from $6 to $15 per Robe.

200 pieces best quality Printed French Organdies, at 12½ cents per yard; reduced from 35 cents.

280 pieces best quality Chintz Printed French Organdies, 25 cents per yard; reduced from 65 and 70 cents.

325 pieces Domestic and English Lawns, fast colors, at 9 cents per yard.

175 pieces Barege Anglais, from 6¼ to 10 cents per yard.

260 pieces Plaid and Broche Barege Anglais, from 10 to 12½ cents per yard.

50 pieces Barege Anglais, two yards wide, at 25 cents per yard.

50 pieces Mozambique, two yards wide, from 65 to 75 cents per yard.

800 BAREGE ROBES.
AT ONE-THIRD THEIR ACTUAL VALUE.
GRENADINE ROBES,

From $7 to $20 per Robe; usual price, from $18 to $50.

160 pieces Striped and Small Plaid FOULARD SILKS, from 35 to 40 cents per yard.

Small Plaid and Gray CHENE SILKS, from 50 cents per yard and upwards. Very choice Styles.

100 pieces GRENADINES, from 40 to 50 cents per yard—reduced from 80 cents and $1 per yard.

1,400 FRENCH and PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS, at less than half-price.

OTHER GOODS REDUCED IN PROPORTION.

Citizens and Strangers visiting the City are respectfully invited to examine our Stock, and compare our Prices before purchasing.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway.

AN EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION.
RICH LACES AND
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES
Will be offered for sale on MONDAY, JUNE 3,
at a REDUCTION unheard of till this day,
No. 729 BROADWAY, corner Waverley-place.
H. E. LYSAM, late JAMES GRAY & Co.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS.
We offer at retail, our entire stock of
CLOTH, SILK AND LACE MANTLES, &c.,
At great bargains. All the latest styles made to order.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL CHOICE OF
RICH GRENADINE
For sale on MONDAY, June 3, marked from
$1 50 to 65c. per yard.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.
H. E. LEGRAM, late James Gray & Co.

TAPESTRY CARPETS.—THREE-PLY AND Ingrain Carpets. Just received, 100 pieces Tapestry, Brussels, Crossley's make, new patterns, for sale at retail for cash only. Also, a large stock of three-ply and ingrain carpets in the various qualities; prices reduced. GEO. E. L. HYATT, No. 273 Canal-st., through to No. 31 Howard-st., between Broadway and Elm sts., N. Y.

5,000 PIECES MOSQUITO NETTINGS for sale cheap for cash. VAN RIPER & CO., No. 20 Ann-st., New-York.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

AMMUNITION.
GEORGE H. LAWRENCE,
West Troy, Albany Co., New-York,
Manufactures to order, and has constantly on hand,
Every variety of
AMMUNITION,
Consisting of
MUSKET, RIFLE, CARBINE, PISTOL,
MINIE AND SHARP'S RIFLE CARTRIDGES,
CANISTER, GRAPE,
STRAP AND SPHERICAL CASE SHOT,
SHELLS, MINIE BALLS, CANNON CAPS, &c., &c.

Having had an experience of twelve years in manufacturing the above named articles, both in the United States service, and on his own account, parties having need of anything in his line, may be assured that their orders will be executed to their entire satisfaction, and with dispatch. All communications addressed as above will receive prompt attention. All ammunition which has been required by the State of New-York for the past eight years, including that for the present war, has been furnished by the subscriber; and having recently enlarged his works, he has facilities for furnishing 130,000 round of cartridges per day.

SOLDIERS' CAMP-KNIVES.

The New-York Knife Company, Walden, Orange County, N. Y., are engaged in the manufacture of superior articles of Camp Knives, which shut down and are very compact, consisting of a knife and fork, and knife, fork and spoon. The above we can recommend to the trade, and soldiers going to the war or in camp. BLIVEN & MEAD, Agents, No. 245 Pearl-st., N. Y.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.
Also, TENT CLOTHS,
TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,
of all widths and weight, plain and twilled.
For sale by FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 59 Broad-st., corner Beaver.

CAST STEEL RIFLED CANNON.—FOR sale a six-pounder, cast-steel rifled cannon, with one hundred round of shot, "James' Patent." The cannon in form is according to regulation of the United States service; has the trunnions cast on the gun from the solid; weighs about 706 pounds; is not made from semi-steel or carbonized iron, but from a natural steel-iron, converted into cast-steel, and worked down from a solid cast-steel ingot weighing 1,472 pounds; was made for a foreign Government, beautifully finished and polished, and is, without doubt, the finest cast-steel cannon in the world. For price and particulars, address CANNON, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

MILITARY CAMP UTENSILS.—WE SELL all things required for camp or field cooking and table service, put up singly for privates or for whole Companies, or fitted to chests and hampers for Officers' mess of required numbers, from one to twelve persons. The articles, consisting of iron kettles and mess pans, tripods, canteens camp-stools, cots, iron spoons, cups, plates, knives, forks, water filters, &c. &c., are supplied at Wholesale Prices. Regiments entirely equipped at short notice. WINDLE & CO., No. 56 Maiden lane.

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which families are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For *Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females*, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system, or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF
SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS
WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
HEADACHE
THAT A
SPEEDY AND SURE CURE
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficiency of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more.
Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the pills by mail, and oblige,
Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours, respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntington County, Penn., Jan. 18, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING,
SIR:
You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.
P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them *excellent*.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best pills I have ever tried.*
Direct, A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandotte County, Ohio.

BEVERLEY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:
I wish for some circulars or large show bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.
Respectfully, yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar st., New-York.
DEAR SIR:
Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter*.
Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.
If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box of (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.
We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.
We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache, who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.
Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.
The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.
Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.
Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.
Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Address, HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name, SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside wrapper. All others are swindling counterfeits.

TO LET.

[illegible]—AT THE LOW RENT OF $600—THE very desirable 4-story house, No. 139 East 14th-st.; has a high stoop and basement, all the modern improvements, beautifully finished, and in excellent order, with mirrors, chandeliers and gas fixtures complete. Apply to ENSAGA DEL VALLE & CO., No. 60 Beaver-st., or to GEO. E. BARTHOLF, No. 80 East 14th-st.

FOUR ROOMS TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMily, at Bay Ridge, Long Island; pleasantly situated, ten minutes' walk from the railroad; rent, $6 per month. For further particulars apply to Mrs. G. MANTELL, No. 506 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW TWO-story and basement brick houses in DeKalb-av., adjoining Shilman-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 88 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE AND BASEment (together or separate) 108 feet deep and several fine offices, in the fire-proof new building No. 83 Nassau-st., west side, between Fulton and John sts., this City. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, 182 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row, 70x30, well lighted, and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the Times counting-room.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR, CONTAINING five rooms with pantries, and one front room on the third floor, with all the modern improvements, at No. 99 Bank-st. Inquire on the premises.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—TO LET—THE second floor, No. 114 Fulton st., suitable for a show-room, or broker's office, or any light business, with or without steam. Apply to E. WALKER, on the premises.

STORE AND TWO ROOMS AND GOOD CELLAR TO LET—Being occupied as a butcher-shop the last nine months; good place for any kind of business; rent low. No. 305 West 32d-st.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the Times Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE, ENGLISH basement, finest location in 24th-st., will be let for balance of the year, or till Oct. 1. Inquire of GEO. JONES, Times Office.

TO LET FOR THE SEASON.—A NEW FURnished house, with commodious stable, fruit and vegetable garden, all in the most complete order. The place is on Long Island Sound, grounds extending to the water, of a clear rocky shore, free from musquetoes, and perfectly healthy; distant one hour from New-York by New-Haven Railroad—communicate ten times a day with the City. Excellent bathing, fishing and boating facilities. To be let to a private family only. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR FOUR OR SIX months, a house containing 12 rooms, in the Village of Great Barrington, Berkshire County, Mass. There is a barn and carriage-house attached, with stabling for three horses. The grounds comprise 1½ acres, with fruit, vegetables, &c. The premises are within five minutes walk of the dépôt and all the business part of the village. For further particulars apply to WM STANLEY, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITuated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with ten lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars address O. F. OATHAN, Dispatch Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A VERY desirable house, with all the modern improvements, and a fine garden attached, situated in Yonkers, within fifteen minutes' walk of the dépôt, upon Palisade-av., commanding a view of the Hudson for at least 25 miles. Will be rented for the Summer with the furniture. For particulars apply to W. T. HATCH, No. 292 Broadway.

FURNISHED COMPLETE FOR HOUSE-KEEPING, and in excellent order, lower part of a house, delightfully located; gas, croton, flower-garden; furniture for sale if desired. Apply at No. 67 East 29th-st., or to Mr. BALL, No. 333 Broadway, in music-store.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL [illegible] in New-Jersey, containing about 20 [illegible], situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Township, [illegible] miles from the City of Newark. Also, [illegible], horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, [illegible], &c., &c., &c. Any person wishing a [illegible], this will be an opportunity seldom met [illegible]. For further particulars, apply to A. A. HALL, [illegible]-st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY, [illegible].

[illegible] COTTAGE TO LET, NEAR [illegible], containing nine rooms, about 1½ [illegible] garden and lawn. On the premises are a good [illegible], cistern, &c. The place is worth $300 a year [illegible] a good tenant for $100, until May, 1862 [illegible] in advance, and on no other terms. Apply [illegible]-av.

FOR SALE—NORTH RIVER ON THE EAST [illegible] the Hudson, in Dutchess Co., a valuable and [illegible] country seat and 174 acres of land beautifully [illegible], well improved, and in every way most [illegible] residence; terms easy. Apply to E. H. [illegible], Pine-st., or FRANCIS H. GARRETTSON, [illegible] Bank of N. Y. Building, No. 48 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished [houses], beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country [seats] and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by [illegible] BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, [illegible] A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A FINE BRICK [illegible] several lots, in Kingston, Ulster County. Also, [illegible] dwelling and store and lots, in the country, [illegible] cash, for a cheap dwelling-house, and lots in [illegible] Harlem. Apply to S. BROMBERG or W. [illegible], No. 16 Wall-st., Room No. 12.

TO LET AT YONKERS—A FIRST-CLASS [illegible] partly furnished, or without the furniture if [illegible], with several acres of land, a large garden and [illegible] of fruit, good shade, &c. Apply at No. 98 [illegible].

TO LET—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE [illegible], on Castleton Heights, Staten Island; the [illegible] being thoroughly repaired. Apply to JAS. [illegible], No. 315 West 22d st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FURNISHED COTtage at Far-Rockaway, with ice-houses and stables. [illegible] BRADY, 247 East Broadway, or BENJ. C. [illegible] Far-Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FINE LARGE dwelling-house, recently built, together with two and one-half acres of land, well stocked with fruit of all kinds, and an abundance of shrubbery. Situated in New-Jersey, on the river Kill von Kull, eight miles, and thirty minutes' time from New-York. Connection by steamboat every hour. Inquire of RUFUS STORY, No. 7 Front-st., or Bergen Point, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY brown-stone house, No. 67 West 31st-st., near 6th-av., 21 feet front, with gas fixtures, range, two water closets, bath and furnace, complete. Price $10,000; $6,000 can remain—rent, $750. Apply to H. B. RICE, No. 18 City Hall, second story.

REAL ESTATE FOR STOCKS.—7½ ACRES of desirable property in Newark, N. J., will be exchanged for Missouri, Tennessee, North Carolina or Virginia Stocks. Address H. C. F., Key Box No. 82, Newark, N. J.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A COUNTRY PLACE ON THE HUDson River for the Summer, east side, within easy reach of the City. It must be a good-sized house, situated on high ground, well shaded, and supplied with fruit, vegetables and good water. Good stable accommodations are also indispensable. Address Box No. 856 Post-office.

WANTED—PART OF A FURNISHED, OR UNFURNISHED house, suitable for a family of five adults. References exchanged. Address W. E., Box No. 126 Times Office.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE—MADE ENtirely from roots, is the best remedy for influenza, coughs, bronchitis, &c.; also, asthma and any other affection of the chest and lungs. To be had at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

DR. F. L. BECKWITH, NO. 334 FOURTH-ST.—New medical invention, which is a sure guarantee, will be forwarded by mail upon receipt of $1. Address, by letter, Dr. F. L. BECKWITH, Station D.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK—10,000 COPIES ISSUED IN 12 DAYS.—A superior collection of choice Tunes and Hymns written and composed for the times, to be sung during the war by the uprising millions of men, women and children, who stand by the flag of our country and despise traitors. It contains 64 pages of songs, duets and choruses, both sacred and secular. Among the number are the following popular songs: "The Star Spangled Banner;" "The Flag of Our Union Forever;" "Where Liberty Dwells, there is My Country;" "God Speed the Right;" "My Country 'Tis of Thee;" "Our Flag is There;" "South Carolina's Good-bye to Yankee Doodle;" "Flag of the Nation;" "O, Care for them Tenderly;" "Hail Columbia;" "Thy Country Calls Thee;" "The Christian Hero;" "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean;" "Freemen's Gathering," &c. Also, "Bible account of the great slaughter of traitors in the days of King Jehosaphat," all for 10 cents, or $6 per 100. Just published by HORACE WATERS, Agt., No. 481 Broadway.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, ZINC, &c.—TIN and TERNE PLATE, CHARCOAL and COKE. SHEET-IRON—Belgian, Russian, English, American. ZINC, COPPER, SPELTER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c. For sale by A. A. THOMPSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

BOOTS & SHOES.

$3 SHOES AND GAITERS, A NEW STYLE at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. P. S.—Call and see them.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—DOING A BUSIness of $10,000, strictly retail, per year; averaging 6,000 prescriptions a year; owned by the present proprietor six years. Will be sold for $4,500 cash. The only reason for selling is the continued ill health of the proprietor. Address DRUG STORE, 8th-av. Station, Branch Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, would be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, for $8 per week; gas and bath included. Family small. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR FAMilies and single gentlemen, or suites of rooms on first and second floor, fully furnished for housekeeping, can be had at No. 26 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th av.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with or without board, single or in suites, in a strictly first-class house, No. 18 East 28th st. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE LARGE AND SMALL rooms, can be had in one of the finest locations in the City by applying at No. 20 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—SINgle gentlemen or families can find a pleasant home at No. 4 Willow-st., Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Board full or partial. Rooms furnished or unfurnished.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good habits and very respectable family, in a pleasant and central locality, in a small and strictly private family, where the comforts of a good home can be had; locality between Bleecker and 14th sts. and 2d and 6th avs. Boardinghouse-keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 188 Times Office.

24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF 9th-st.—A handsomely furnished suite of rooms, with full board, to let; private table if preferred; desirable accommodations for single gentlemen; location convenient to the different stage routes. Unexceptionable references required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

12 CLINTON-PLACE.—AN ELEGANT SUITE of rooms on second floor, to let, together or separately, with first-class board, suitable for families. Also, one or two smaller rooms for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A DELIGHTFUL suite of rooms on second floor, front; also desirable rooms for single gentlemen, in a first-class house, having all the modern improvements. Prices to suit the times. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

HOBOKEN.—TWO YOUNG MEN, OF UNEXceptional moral character, can obtain board and a desirable room in a private family residing at Hoboken. The house commands a very desirable view of the bay, &c. Apply to Dr BLAKENEY, No. 53 6th-av.

ROOMS TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, in a strictly private family. House contains all the modern improvements, and is pleasantly situated, No. 169 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Best of references given and required.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A GENtleman wishes a good-sized room, with breakfast, and dinner on Sunday, with a family residing in the vicinity of Lafayette and Carleton avs. Address Box No. 1,103 Post-office.

72 SECOND-AVENUE—A PLEASANT LOCAtion, cool and airy; rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

NO. 35 BOND-STREET.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can have pleasant rooms, with board, on very reasonable terms, by applying as above. Location near Broadway.

VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO let with or without partial board in a private family, one block from Union-square. Address Box No. 4,636, Post office.

A FEW HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, in 11th-st., near 5th-av., to let, to families or gentlemen, with or without board. Apply to E. LAWRENCE & CO., No. 62 East 14th-st.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING in good style and within view of Union-square, would let a few rooms, with or without board. Reference required. Address Box 1,214 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 80 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed; mineral springs; communication with City daily by boat and railroad; style of living plain; terms reasonable; no objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 184 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT THE BLOOMFIELD FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Ladies and misses, or mothers with daughters, desirous of finding a healthy and pleasant residence for the summer, can obtain, immediately, nice rooms with good board, in the above Institute. Particular attention paid to French conversation and reading; terms, $5 to $6 per week. Address Madame BALQUE, East-Bloomfield, N. J.

SUMMER BOARD AT CORNWALL.—A private family, pleasantly located, commanding a fine view of the Hudson, with nice grounds and fruit, wish a few boarders; could accommodate one large family of about 12 persons. Best of reference given. Address H. H. R., Box No. 303 Cornwall Post-office, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED ON the banks of the Hudson, within an hour of Chambers-st.; abundance of shade and fruit trees upon the place, which is three minutes' walk from railroad or boat, on an eminence, with a fine view of the river; the house will be kept entirely quiet and private. Address RESORT, Box No. 112 Times office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY OF EIGHT or ten persons can be accommodated with board for the Summer in a private family at Scarsdale, Westchester County, one hour from New-York, via Harlem Railroad; location healthy and pleasant; good stabling for horses, if desired. For particulars inquire of J. TOMPKINS, No. 144 Bowery, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A MOST DESIRABLE LOcation, half-an-hour by boat or cars from the City. A private family having taken a commodious house would take three or four persons only and of first-class boarders. Inquire of Secretary of Ferry Company, foot of 42d-st., or at No. 286 Greenwich-st., for further information.

COUNTRY BOARD—FROM FOUR TO SIX PERsons can be accommodated with good farmer's board, and have the comforts of a home on moderate terms, 45 miles from the City, one mile from dépôt, by inquiring for one week of Mrs. WILKINGSON, No. 148 East 31st-st., or address J. LOCKWOOD, Whitlockville, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY on Greenfield Hill, Conn., will take a few boarders for the Summer, at moderate rates, where they can enjoy all the comforts of a farm house; fine gardens, plenty of fruit. Apply to JAS. D. SAYRE & CO., No. 44 Pine-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE LARGE OR TWO small families can be accommodated with board, at a very desirable place at Hastings, where there are no other boarders, only 20 miles from City Hall, and one mile from dépôt. Address F. L., Box No. 161 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD IN NEW-JERSEY.—Two or three families, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board in a private family having a fine residence near the Hudson; very healthy; plenty of milk, vegetables, &c; terms moderate. Apply at No. 68 Irving-place.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT FISHKILL LANDING, on the Hudson River; a few families can be accommodated with board for the Summer months, upon early application; terms moderate, and location healthy. Address S. A. McKINLEY, Fishkill Landing.

COUNTRY BOARD.—IN A NEW AND PLEASantly located private house, within fifteen minutes walk of the dépôt for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Price $5 each. Apply at No. 156 Pearl-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS COULD be accommodated with board at a farm-house near Bedford Station, forty miles from New-York. For particulars inquire of G. C. NEWELL, foot of West 19th-st., in the lumber yard, or at Bedford Station.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE OR FOUR PERsons may obtain board at a pleasant farm house; the place is very healthy; 28 miles from the City, on the Harlem Railroad. Address A. D., Box No. 168 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT DANBURY, CONN., can be had for the Summer, for a family of three or four persons. Address A. B., Box No. 308 Danbury, Conn.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

H. H. DISBROW WILL HOLD HIS NEXT regular sale, by auction, of horses, carriages, rockaways, wagons, harness, saddles, &c., on WEDNESDAY, June 5, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Riding Academy, 5th av., corner 39th-st. Parties wishing to offer their horses or vehicles will please notify Mr. DISBROW, in order that they may have a conspicuous place in the catalogue.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A SUPERIOR PAIR of roadsters, in private hands, perfectly gentle, sound and fast. They may be seen at the first residence north of High Bridge Hotel, on 10th-av. Apply at No. 31 Pine-st., Room No. 5, second story, rear.

CARRIAGES STORED, AND SOLD ON commission, at Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st. Advances in cash made on light work. The buildings are first-class and fire-proof. M. THOMPSON, Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE CHEAP—NEARLY new, light and handsome; made by Lawrence, in Broadway. Inquire at KETCHEM'S stable, College-place, Love-lane, Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ARTISTIC AND ORNAMENTAL CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, PARIAN FIGURES, SILVER-PLATED WARE, BOHEMIAN GLASS, PAINTINGS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 4, at 12 o'clock, at No. 405 Broadway, between Walker and Lispenard sts., elegant Carrara marble figures and groups, 3 feet to life size, also Carrara marble fountains, vases for gardens and conservatories; alabaster vases, copied from specimens of the old masters, fountains and receivers. Choice assortment of Parian figures and groups, an assortment of fine plated ware, Bohemian glass, French porcelain dinner sets, clocks, candlebras, bronzes; also the elegant painting, Love of the Angels, an original by Mossanti; all the articles are of the latest importation and the highest grade. Owing to the times and the heavy cost of reshipment, the consignees have decided to sell at any sacrifice to the highest bidder for cash. The goods will be on exhibition on MONDAY next. Catalogues at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNITURE.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—OF A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE stock of Furniture, at No. 101 Bowery, between Hester and Grand sts.

This stock having been assigned to me, is now offered to the public for cash. The furniture will be offered at prices to insure a ready sale, as the whole stock must be sold in a very short time. The furniture is of the latest manufacture, of the newest styles, and is well assorted. Furniture boxed and shipped at reasonable rates. CHARLES HUSTON, Assignee.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DIVIDEND.
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1861.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Scrip dividend of 33⅓ per cent. for the year ending May 1, 1861, on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued to the policy holders, on the 10th day of July next.

A semi-annual cash dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock has been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,200,000 TO THE STATE OF INDIANA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Commissioners, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., in this City, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 22d day of June next, for loaning to the State of Indiana the sum of Twelve Hundred Thousand dollars, being part of a loan of Two Million dollars authorized by an Act of the General Assembly, for the purpose of obtaining money for repelling invasion, and providing for the public defence, approved May 13, 1861.

In addition to the above amount, $300,000 is reserved for sales in Indiana, making in all $1,500,000 now offered, of such authorized $2,000,000.

Such loan to bear an interest of Six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November, in the City of New-York, where the principal is reimbursable in twenty years from date, the interest between the date of sale and payment and November 1, 1861, to be paid in advance; and for the payment of the interest and liquidation of the principal thereof a special tax of Five cents on each Hundred dollars in value of the taxable property of the State has been levied, which tax is by such law to be collected annually until said bonds are paid or redeemed. In addition to which a regular tax of Two cents, and in 1863 and thereafter of Five cents is levied for reducing the State debt, making is all for the years 1861 and 1862, Seven cents, and for the year 1863 and thereafter, Ten cents on each One Hundred dollars valuation of taxables in the State applicable to the reduction of this loan.

Bonds payable to bearer, signed by the Governor, countersigned and registered, with coupons for interest, in sums of One Thousand dollars, will be issued for this loan, the bonds in sums of Five Hundred dollars, authorized by such law, being reserved for sales in Indiana.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

Upon the acceptance of any proposal, Ten per cent. of the amount of such bid must be paid down, for which a certificate will be given, bearing Six per cent interest from date; the remainder in nine equal monthly payments thereafter, or the whole or any part at such prior dates as may be preferred by the bidder.

The bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on June 22 1861, by the undersigned, at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the highest bidders, if accepted, on the Tuesday succeeding June 25th.

Proposals must be addressed, under seal, to the undersigned, care of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., marked "Proposals for Loan."

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1861.
JAMES M. RAY,
JESSE J. BROWN, } Loan Commissioners.
JOHN H. O'BOYLE,

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.
[OFFICIAL]
SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, May 25, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 25th day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861, for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2, 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1879, in the City of New-York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional, without reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield, Ill., or in the city of Chicago, Ill., or in the City of New-York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.

The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed, William Butler, Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan, 1861." Or William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. "Proposals for Loan, 1861."

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—Holders of the 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and of the Construction Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, are requested to sign the contract for reorganization in the hands of John Ferguson, No 35 Pine-st. Holders of these Bonds, desiring to avail themselves of the benefits of the proposed reorganization should call and sign the agreement without delay. J. F. D. LANIER, Chairman Purchasing Committee.
JOHN DAY FERGUSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., }
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1861. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company, have declared a semi annual dividend of three per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 22d instant, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst. By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., MAY 15, 1861.—The annual election of seven Directors of this Company, and of three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Office of the Company, 4th-st., corner of South 8th-st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next. The polls will be opened at 5 o'clock P. M., and closed at 6 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from May 20th to June 3d inclusive. By order
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, May 24, 1861.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 11th day of June, proximo. The Poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock, P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—An election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held on MONDAY, the 10th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, in 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.
E. W. WHIPPLE, Secretary.
New-York, June 1, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, No. 66 Wall st., on and after MONDAY, June 3, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Sec.

BONDS, STOCKS AND SECURITIES.—Southern and Western State Stocks will be taken in exchange by the subscriber, for several valuable pieces of productive property in the City of New-York. For particulars inquire by note or otherwise of B. M. WHITLOCK, corner Broadway and White sts.

MERCHANTS' BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Merchants' Bank, in the City of New-York, has THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of June next. J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

MISSOURI STATE BONDS WANTED IN exchange for valuable farming land adjoining the Long Island Railroad. Address MISSOURI, Box No. 3,140 New-York Post-office.

THE COUPONS OF THE BROOKLYN AND Jamaica Rail Road Company, will be paid on presentation to the Treasurer, No. 130 Atlantic-st., on and after June 1st. WILLIAM H. OTIS, Treasurer.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A BOY, A GERMAN JEW, AGED ELEVEN years, from No. 63 Mulberry-st. He had on only short black trowsers and cap; has light hair, gray eyes, light complexion. Any information leading to his recovery will be gratefully received by his father, at the above No., in the rear.

LOST OR STOLEN—IN A BROADWAY AND 42d st. stage, a small gold watch; name of the owner engraved on the inside case. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the Irving Bank, corner of Warren and Greenwich-sts.

LOST—ON MONDAY, IN SIXTH-AVENUE OR 16th-st., a CHILD'S SMALL BLACK SILK CAPE; the finder will be suitably rewarded by bringing it to the owner's, No. [illegible]-st.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 Times Office.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO, TAUGHT IN TWELVE LESSONS, FOR $4, FOR $4.
AN OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERY PERSON TO LEARN.

The pupil guaranteed proficient in the above lessons. Six Lessons by Figures sent to any address on the receipt of
ONE DOLLAR.
Any person can learn from them that can read figures. Full explanations sent how to tune the banjo.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 192½ Varick-st., New-York.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome st.
What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORgans, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
Nos. 333 and 481 Broadway, New-York.

BASE SINGER WANTED—WITH A FINE voice, a good reader, and perfectly familiar with the Episcopal service. Apply to A. W. BERG, No. 81 East 39th-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. SELL NEW rosewood pianos, for $150. Call and see them at No. 487 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—Pittsfield, Mass., in a location of great beauty and salubrity, six hours from New-York; enjoys, besides the high literary and social advantages which it affords, a degree of quiet not to be found in our cities, and very desirable for educational purposes. The second quarter of the current term commences JUNE 6. For catalogues, address
REV. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

DR. DE CASTRO, THE CELEBRATED Professor of Languages, has arrived in this City, and will commence his conversation lessons in all modern languages. The Doctor enables any person to speak and read any language in one course, consisting of 30 lessons, and will not receive any recompense without perfect satisfaction is given. Address Dr. DE CASTRO, Box No. 138 Times Office, or No. 47 West 12th st.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-seventh Term commences on the 1st of May. For circulars apply to W. J. Widdleton, Esq., No. 24 Beekman-st.; E. Goodenough, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st.; or address A. NEWMAN, A. M., Proprietor, or E. G. TRACY, A. M., Principal.

MRS. L. W. TOWNSEND'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL—No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn. No long Summer vacation for those who may not desire it.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE, manufactured by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

MR. JAS. WEIR MASON'S CLASSICAL and English School removed to No. 60 East 28th-st.

TEACHERS.

ORGANIST AND TEACHER.—WANTED, A situation by a first-rate organist who combines all the qualities of a good music teacher; best of references given; no objection to settle in a country place. Address ORGANIST, care of Messrs. Alling & Bros., No. 173 Broadway.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching music, French and English, desires an engagement as resident teacher in a school or family; unexceptionable references exchanged. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

STEAMBOATS.

TO CAMP.
CAMP SCOTT,
On Staten Island.
To reach it, take
STATEN ISLAND FERRY BOATS,
Foot Whitehall st.
THEY LEAVE EVERY HALF HOUR ON SUNDAYS.
The 10½, 12½, 2½ and 4½ boats land at Clifton, near the Camp. Stages connecting.

FOR THE CAMPS! FOR THE CAMPS!!

The Sutler's boat MAJOR ANDERSON leaves to day and every day through the week, Spring-st., 9 A. M.; Peck-slip, 10 A. M.; and in the afternoon from Peck-slip (only) at 2 P. M., landing passengers and freight at Riker's Island, Fort Schuyler, Camp Tammany and Willet's Point. The Sutler's boat is the only one authorized by the Commandants at these several posts to land. We are authorized by Col Hawkins and the several Commandants to say, that the Thomas Hunt nor any other boat has no authority, nor is it under recognition by the Sutler or the Commandants at these several stations to land passengers or freight.
S. T. SCARLETT & CO. Sutlers,
JNO FARRELL, Manager. Park Barracks.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare, 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

SMITH'S LINE.—STEAMER CHAMPION, TWO trips daily, except Sundays, from Harrison st. Pier, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown and Nyack, at 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., touching at Amos-st., (omitting the 9 A. M. trip on Fridays.)

Steamer ISAAC P. SMITH, every afternoon, except Sundays, at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James slip (Pier No. 32 East River) TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock stopping at Fort Schuyler. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor alternate days, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR FORT SCHUYLER, CITY ISLAND, NEW-ROCHELLE, AND GLEN COVE.—The favorite steamer MAYFLOWER leaves from James st. EVERY SUNDAY, at 8:30 A. M.; Delancy-st., 8:45; 11th-st., 9; 28th-st., 9:10; returning in the afternoon.

THE AURORE LEAVES JAY-STREET pier DAILY, (without exception,) at 8 A. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplank's and Peekskill; returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos) and 30th sts.

STEAMER METAMORA—TO YONKERS, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Leaves pier foot of Jay-st., at 9 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. Omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

FOR CAMP SCOTT—BY STATEN ISLAND Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., east side of the Battery. Fare 6 cents. On fine Sundays boats leave every half hour. The 10½, 12½, 2½ and 4½ boats land at Clifton, near the camp ground. Stages connect.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early morning trains. The ELM CITY leaves at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden and Hartford go North from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 A. M., making the usual landings.

STEAMER BROADWAY, FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, from pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos-st., (West 10th-st.)

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catharine Market wharf daily at 2 P. M.; leaves Norwalk daily at 8¼ A. M. Fare 50 cents.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the school officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, 14th of June next, at 5 o'clock, P. M., for altering and repairing Primary School-house No. 2, in Bayard st., in said Ward.

Plans and specifications are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties, whose names must accompany the proposals, for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder.

The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
FRANCIS O'RORKE,
OWEN KINNEY,
WALTER ROCHE,
Committee on Building and Furniture of the Board of School Officers VIth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the School officers of the XVIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 3d day of June next, at 5 o'clock P. M., for altering and preparing Primary School House No. 29, in said Ward. Plans and specifications of said repairs are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties, whose names must accompany the proposal, for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interests to do so.
JAMES B. BRADY,
Chairman School Officers XVIIIth Ward.
MAURICE J. POWER, Sec.

PLANTS! PLANTS!

WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, Florist, 29th-st. and Broadway, has a few thousand of his fine verbenas, petunias, fuchsias and roses left, which he will sell at a little over the price of the pots. A few more standard roses on hand.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 5.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 12.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 19.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 26.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, JUNE 11, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND OR SCOTLAND, VIA GALWAY.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent and well-known steamer
COLUMBIA,
ROBT. LEITCH, Commander,
will leave from Boston on the above date, touching at St. Johns to land mails and passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin to Galway, Dublin, or Liverpool	$75 and $100
Cabin to St. Johns	35
Steerage to Galway or any town in Ireland on a railway	30

Persons purchasing tickets in New-York for this ship will be furnished with a free passage from New-York to Boston.

RETURN TICKETS.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country, can purchase return tickets from any town on a railway in Ireland, at very low rates.

The steamer ADRIATIC will succeed the COLUMBIA, leaving New-York June 25.

For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, JUNE 22.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st., on SATURDAY, June 22, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail July 20.

FOR HAVANA,

Completely armed, and carrying an extra complement of men, the United States Mail steamship
COLUMBIA,
Capt. R. ADAMS.
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on MONDAY, June 10, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

ETNA	SATURDAY, June 1.
EDINBURG	SATURDAY, June 8.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, June 15.

And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
Steerage Return Tickets, good for six months			$60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, 1st Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool $40. From Queenstown $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUR, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 109 Walnut-st., or at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No 15 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, June 5. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 12 to 1½ o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board.

In consequence of the great number of persons who go out in the small steamers, and the great risk arising therefrom, passengers are respectfully requested to take leave of their friends on the wharf, as they cannot be taken on board.

The AUSTRALASIAN will sail June 19.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers st., on
SATURDAY, June 9, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAMER ADRIATIC, TUESDAY, JUNE 25—The magnificent steamer ADRIATIC, J. WALKER commander, will leave on above date for Galway. Through tickets will be issued, without additional expense, to the principal towns of England, Ireland and Scotland. For passage, or further information, apply to W. H. WICKHAM, office on Wharf, foot of Canal-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York relative to acquiring and taking lands for the building of a COURT-HOUSE in said County. Pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to acquire and take lands for the building of a Court-house in said County," passed April 10, 1861, the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to present a petition to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of the said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 21st day of June, 1861, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, praying for the appointment of three Commissioners to appraise the value of the land proposed to be acquired and taken for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned; that the lands and premises so proposed to be acquired and taken are bounded and described as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Chambers-street, distant seven feet from the northwesterly corner of the brown-stone building now used for Court purposes, and fronting on said Chambers-street, running thence westerly along the southerly side of said Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, thence running southerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, thence running easterly and parallel with Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, and thence running northerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, May 21, 1861.
ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr.,
Of Counsel to Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York. my.25 jo.20

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 22, 1861.

A BOARD OF NAVAL ENGINEERS IS now in session at the New-York Navy-yard, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Engineer Corps of the Navy.

Qualified Engineers wishing to enter the Naval service in either of the grades of First, Second or Third Assistant Engineer, will present themselves before this Board, by whom they will be examined in accordance with the instructions and regulations governing the admission of candidates to these grades.
GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

LOST CHILDREN.—ON AND AFTER THE 1ST of June lost children will be received and applied for at the Central Department of the Metropolitan Police, No. 413 Broome-st., after sunset.
By order of the Board.
S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE Committee of the Tontine Building will be held thereon on MONDAY, the 3d inst., in Room No. 1, on the first floor, at 11 o'clock A. M. By order,
FREDERIC DE PEYSTER, Chairman.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE SPRING HOTEL, AT RICHFIELD Springs, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June. The Sulphur Baths have been put in complete order, and will be ready at the same time. Sulphur Water from these celebrated Springs is kept for sale, at F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st.
JOSHUA WHITNEY, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE new and elegant Hotel, known as the Clarendon, at Saratoga Springs, will be opened on MONDAY, the 3d of June, 1861, for the reception of boarders.
C. D. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—MANSION-HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Mansion House fronts the ocean 500 feet, within fifty yards of Bathing-ground, will accommodate 600 guests. Open June 15. Address S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

BATH HOTEL—ON THE OCEAN SHORE, LONG ISLAND.—This splendid Summer resort is now open for transient guests and reception of permanent boarders. Accessible by Greenpoint cars hourly.
T. FOUCHER, Proprietor.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM

Is the favorite resort these stirring times, for not only is it the most central, and, therefore, the
THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO SEE THE MILITARY,
which is now moving with alacrity toward the Capital, and consequently passing through our streets daily; but it is also the best place of amusement,
GIVING A GREATER VARIETY
than any other establishment known.
THE DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES ALONE
are every way equal to those given at other places where the price of admission is just double—to say nothing of the multitude of living wonders and curiosities, which now include
YOUNG ESAU, EIGHT YEARS OLD,
covered with hair, with BEARD AND WHISKERS an inch long—a wonderful phenomenon.
THE WONDERFUL VIRGINIA DWARF FAMILY,
consisting of
MAJOR HIRAM WALTERS,
aged 51 years, only 38 inches high, and weighing 60 pounds;
MISS ROXANA WALTERS,
aged 45 years, and only 20 inches high;
MISS KATE WALTERS,
42 years old and only 34 inches high,
constituting the most remarkable
FAMILY OF LILIPUTIANS EVER KNOWN.
RELICS FROM FORT SUMTER.
THE OLD WASHINGTON FLAG.
THE CELEBRATED SWISS BEARDED LADY,
MISS E. REED, THE LILIPUTIAN QUEEN,
THE REMARKABLE ALBINO FAMILY,
THE CURIOUS AND AMUSING WHAT IS IT?
THE WONDERFUL LIVING HAPPY FAMILY,
THE DEN OF LIVING MONSTER SNAKES,
THE LIVING SEAL, 850,000 CURIOSITIES, &c.
FIFTH AND LAST WEEK
Of that new and splendid
NATIONAL DRAMA,
ANDERSON, THE PATRIOT OF SUMTER,
which continues to be received with unabated applause.
It will be produced
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING THIS WEEK
Preceded at each representation by the Domestic Musical Drama,
CLARI; Or, HOME, SWEET HOME.
Admission to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cts.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S
MINSTRELS,
AT IRVING HALL.
(Opposite Academy of Music.)
LAST NIGHT, MONDAY, June 3.
GEORGE CHRISTY and CHARLEY FOX in new and laughable pieces.
MASTER LEON in a new Cavatina in imitation of Jenny Lind.
GEORGE CHRISTY'S
LAST NIGHT
AT
IRVING HALL.
Doors open in evening at 7. Admittance 25 cents.

THE ORIGINAL GENERAL TOM THUMB
At Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway,
Every AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENINGS at 8.
EXTRA MORNING MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 11.
Mr. GUSTAVUS GEARY, Tenor, and his Daughter,
Miss MINA GEARY, Soprano.
Mr. W. TOMLIN, Baritone and Buffo, and Mr. DE VERE, Tenor.

ADMISSIONS:

Day Entertainment	25c.	Evening	[illegible]
Children under ten	13c.	Children under ten	[illegible]
Reserved seats			[illegible]

Box Office open from 9 to 4.

GEORGE CHRISTY
Begs leave to state that his
BENEFIT
and last appearance will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, June 3,
AT
IRVING HALL,
which will be the last performance of this troupe at this hall. Admission 25 cents.

"THE NORTH."
CHURCH'S PICTURE OF
ICEBERGS.
Exhibited for the benefit of the PATRIOTIC FUND.
At GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway.

LECTURES.

AT A MEETING OF MEDICAL MEN, ARTHUR S. WOLFF, M. D., etc., late Staff Surgeon in the Portuguese Army, and now attached to the Fifty-fifth Regiment, was requested to deliver a public lecture on the Duties of the Army Surgeon. This lecture will be delivered on Monday, June 3, at 8 P. M., at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, (23d-st. and 4th-av.) The Union Defence Committee, all officers of the Army, Navy and Volunteer corps, practitioners and students of medicine are invited to attend. The Ambulance of the Fifty-fifth Regiment will be on exhibition in Union-square at 12 M., on Monday.
ISAAC WOOD, M. D., Chairman.
AUGUSTUS K. GARDNER, M. D., Secretary.
J. P. GARRISH, M. D.,
WILLARD PARKER, M. D., } Committee.
J. STONE, M. D.

RAILROADS.

DIRECT ROUTE, VIA.
STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD
TO SICKLES' BRIGADE—OLD TOWN AND CAMP SCOTT—NEW-DORP.

Trains leave Vanderbilt Landing, 8 and 10 A. M.; 1:30, 4:45 and 6:45 P. M. Sundays, 9:50 and 11:50 A. M.; 1:50, 3:50, and 5:50 P. M. Fare from Vanderbilt Landing to Old Town, 10 cents—to Camp Scott, 15 cents.

These encampments are the largest in the neighborhood, and possess great attractions to visitors.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West, Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27th, 1861. 11:30 A. M., fast Express train from 26th-st. Station. For Williams Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see Time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Sup't.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—NEW AND PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.—Old and direct route from the South Ferry, Brooklyn, to Jamaica, Rockaway, Hempstead, Syosset, Oyster Bay, Farmingdale, Yaphank, River Head, Greenport, Sag Harbor, and all intermediate stations. The trains of this Company will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, and the village of Jamaica, daily, (Sundays excepted,) and make connection with trains at Jamaica, as follows:

TRAINS GOING EAST—Will leave South Ferry at 6:30, 7:15, 8:45, 9:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 1:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30 P. M. Train at 8:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica for Greenport. Train at 11:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 3:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Yaphank. Train at 4:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 5:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Farmingdale.

TRAINS GOING WEST—Will leave Jamaica at 6:40, 7:30, 8:30, 10:00, 12:00 M., and at 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:45 P. M. Train at 7:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Farmingdale. Train at 8:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Yaphank. Train at 3:00 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Greenport. Train at 5:30 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Syosset.

SUNDAY TRAINS will run hourly, and leave as follows: South Ferry at 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45 P. M. Bedford at 8:05, 9:05, 10:05, and 11:05 A. M., and at 12:05, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05, and 7:05 P. M. East New York at 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., and at 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M. Returning, leave Jamaica at 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 M., and at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 P. M.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY—SUNDAY ACCOMMODATION—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Fulton Ferry, Wall-st. Ferry, South Ferry, Bedford, East New-York and Jamaica.—The cars of this Company, on SUNDAYS, will leave the South Ferry hourly for Bedford, East New-York, Brooklyn City Water Works, Cypress-av., Union Course, Woodhaven, Clarenceville, Lefferts-av., Morris' Grove, Van Wyck-av. and Jamaica, and returning as follows:

Will leave South Ferry at 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45 and 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

Bedford at 8:05, 9:05, 10:05 and 11:05 A. M.; 12:05, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05 and 7:05 P. M.

East New-York at 8:30, 9:30, 10:30 and 11:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Jamaica at 8, 9, 10 and 11 A. M.; 12 M., and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 P. M.

The small Horse Cars of this Company will leave Fulton Ferry, Wall-st. Ferry, South Ferry and East New-York every FIFTEEN MINUTES. Time between South Ferry and East New-York, forty-five minutes; between South Ferry and Jamaica, fifty-five minutes.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS AND RUNNING TIME.—On and after FRIDAY, [illegible] 1861, Passenger Trains will arrive and take their departure from the Company's New Dépôt, at Hunter's Point. Passengers going East leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York.
At 9:00 A. M. for Greenport.
12:00 M. for Syosset.
3:30 P. M. for Yaphank.
4:30 P. M. for Syosset.
5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale.
6:30 P. M. for Jamaica.
Passengers for Hempstead, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Passengers for Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James' slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays excluded.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M. [illegible] and 4 P. M.	6:25 A. M., and 12:40 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:50 A. M., and 3:45 and 4:30 P. M.	10:15 A. M., and 4:10 and [illegible]
Fishkill train, 6:40 P. M.	7:55 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. Mail at 8:15 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira and proceeds the next morning. [illegible] at 4 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail train stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Sup't.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, [illegible], &c. On and after April 15, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamer [illegible] for New-York. Returning, the [illegible] leave foot of Robinson-st., at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont, at 4:15 and 8:40 A. M., and 4:25 and 5:25 P. M.; for Monsey, at 4:25 and 5:25 P. M.; for Sufferns, at 4:25 P. M.
THOS. H. HERRING, President.

HOTELS.

BRIGGS HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL.—THE undersigned respectfully announce to their friends, patrons, and the traveling public generally, that owing to the stringency of the times they have reduced the price of board to TWO DOLLARS per day. Thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed on them, they respectfully ask for a continuance of the same, promising their patrons that the house will be conducted on the same liberal plan that has heretofore characterized the establishment. W. F. TUCKER & CO.
CHICAGO, June 1, 1861.

THE SECESSION REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

use of great importance. Without them the batteries could not have been erected, at least for many weeks. As a military question, it would seem to be a measure of necessity, and deprives their master of their services.

How can this be done? As a political question and a question of humanity, can I receive the services of a father and a mother and not take the children? Of the humanitarian aspect I have no doubt; of the political one I have no right to judge. I therefore submit all this to your better judgment; and, as these questions have a political aspect, I have ventured—and I trust I am not wrong in so doing—to duplicate the parts of my dispatch relating to this subject, and forward them to the Secretary of War.

Your obedient servant, BENJ. F. BUTLER.

Lieutenant-General Scott.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

ALBANY, Saturday, June 1.

Major-Gen. WADSWORTH'S resignation has not and will not be accepted by Gov. MORGAN. The Governor, it is believed, stands upon the order of 15th of April from the General War Department, which gives the quota of officers and men to be raised by the State of New-York, and in which two Major-Generals were authorized to be appointed for this State. Instructions have since been received from the War Department requesting the Governor to appoint no more than two Major-Generals, showing that the quota of the 15th of April designed the appointment of two.

So far from accepting Gen. WADSWORTH'S resignation, therefore, the Governor is understood to hold that the entire volunteer movement in this State has been grounded on and rendered efficient by the belief that the force was to be officered by men of this State, chosen by the men themselves, or appointed by the State authority.

Information received here, states that the Second Regiment of Uniformed Militia, sent on by the Union Defence Committee, has not been entirely disbanded, but that between three and four hundred refused to be sworn in for three years, having understood they were to serve only three months. The Governor was applied to for his consent to have them mustered into the United States service, and they expressed their willingness to do so, provided they could enter for the war. The men willing to remain will be sworn, and allowed to fill their ranks by recruiting.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT FOR THE WAR.

TROY, Saturday, June 1.

The Thirtieth Regiment of New-York Volunteers, Col. EDWARD FROSBY, were this day sworn into the service of the United States for two years, and mustered in by Capt. WHEATON, of the United States Army. Only four men refused the oath; they were from Columbia County.

ADAMS, Saturday, June 1.

Capt. GIFFORD'S Company of 80 men, left this place for Albany, this morning, amid the cheers and congratulations of the citizens. This is the second company that has volunteered from this place.

REPORTS FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 31.

Judge TREAT to-day decided that Gen. HARNEY'S amended return in the *habeas corpus* case of Capt. MCDONALD was fully sufficient, and adjourned the Court until to-morrow, to allow counsel to prepare answers.

Eleven minute guns were fired to-day in honor of Surgeon-Gen. LAWSON.

The correspondent of the *Republican* says that a strong Union feeling exists in Western Arkansas, and that if the secession ordinance was submitted to the people it would be defeated by three to one in that section of the State.

THE FIRST MAINE REGIMENT.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 1.

The First Maine Regiment left Portland at 8½ o'clock this morning. They were escorted through the city by the Fifth Regiment, and nearly the whole population. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the train left amidst the wildest cheering and a salute of artillery. They will arrive in this city at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 1.

The First Maine Regiment left this evening at 8 o'clock, for New-York, *via* the Fall River route. They will arrive in New-York early to-morrow morning.

RECEPTION OF THE FIRST REGIMENT OF MAINE.

This fine Regiment will arrive here this morning from Fall River by steamer. Natives of Maine residing in the City met at the Astor House, Saturday, at 5 o'clock P. M., and appointed the following Committee of Arrangements for the reception of the Maine troops: Dexter A. Hawking, W. P. Walker, George W. Kendall, U. L. Hitchcock, Capt. Patten and Capt. Snow; for Marshal, B. F. MUDGETT, Esq.

An elegant silk regimental flag is to be presented from the steps of the Astor House, and also a regulation camp-flag, twelve by eighteen feet, contributed by Capt. CAPEN, of South-street, but formerly of Portland, Me.

Natives of Maine residing in New-York are invited to assemble at the Astor House this morning, at 9 o'clock, and go to Pier No. 3, North River, to escort the Regiment from the boat to the Astor House, where the flag will be presented.

DISASTER TO THE TWENTY-SECOND OHIO REGIMENT.

CHILLICOTHE, Saturday, June 1.

On Thursday night, the train going east with the Twenty-Second Ohio Regiment on board, was thrown from the track in consequence of an axle breaking. GEORGE W. BALLOW, of Chillicothe, was killed. One soldier had his thigh bones fractured, another had his arm broken, and a third his jaw dislocated. A number of others were bruised and slightly injured.

TEN THOUSAND TROOPS AT CHAMBERSBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, June 1.

The appointment of Hon. WM. M. MEREDITH, as Attorney-General of the State, gives great satisfaction.

Two regiments will move toward Chambersburgh from Lancaster to-day. Ten regiments are already there. These, added to 500 cavalry, make 10,000 men in round numbers at that point.

LETTERS FROM THE PARENTS OF THE LATE COL. ELLSWORTH.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 1, 1861.

The following correspondence was handed us by Mr. JAMES KELLY, Treasurer of the Fire Zouave Regiment Fund, as sent to him by Mr. CHARLES A. STETSON.

It is worthy of note that this Committee, actuated by the same spirit that manifested itself in all our citizens, promptly acted in this great crisis.

On the 20th of April, Col. ELLSWORTH called upon some of the leading representatives of the Fire Department, stating that he desired to raise a regiment exclusively of firemen. This proposition met the wishes of those consulted, and arrangements were made to have rendezvous in each fire district, to enlist such firemen as wished to join.

On the 21st of April the following gentlemen met at the house of JAMES KELLY, No. 21 Irving-place: Henry A. Burr, A. F. Ackershausen, John Decker, Wm. H. Wickham, John S. Giles, H. B. Venn, Geo. F. Nesbitt, D. Milliken, Wm. Wright, O. W. Brennan, Jas. Y. Watkins, James Kelly, John R. Platt and Zophar Mills. They organized by choosing A. F. ACKERSHAUSEN, Chairman; GEORGE F. NESBITT, Secretary; and JAMES KELLY, Treasurer,—as a Fund Committee, to equip and arm the regiment. This, it is well known, they successfully accomplished, as on Monday, the 30th, the regiment embarked in the *Baltic*.

The subsequent career of the regiment is well known to the nation, and will be a matter of history.

Sub-Committees from the above-named gentlemen made all the arrangements, escorted the honored remains from Washington through the different cities, to the sacred earth in which the remains are deposited, at Mechanicsville.

Too much credit cannot be given to Mr. STETSON, who, in addition to most hospitably entertaining the parents of Col. ELLSWORTH, while they were in this City, furnished rooms and entertainment to the Zouave Committee, to transact their business with Col. ELLSWORTH, for the formation and departure of the regiment.

MECHANICSVILLE, Thursday, May 30, 1861.

Mr. Stetson:

DEAR SIR: As I have forgotten the Chairman's name, I send you the inclosed, with the request that you will hand it to him at your earliest convenience.

With special thanks for your hospitality and attentions while with you, I am, yours, &c.,

E. D. ELLSWORTH.

MECHANICSVILLE, Thursday, May 30, 1861.

To the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the Reception of the Remains of Col. Ellsworth:

DEAR SIR: We wish to present to you, and through you, to the other gentlemen of the committee, and the citizens generally, our thanks for the kindness and generous sympathy exhibited toward us during our sad visit to your city. Words can neither express our feelings, nor repay your deeds; the only reward we can offer, is the thought that you have lightened the gloom of sorrow which enshrouds our declining years.

The respect and honor shown the remains and memory of our dear son have completely overwhelmed us, and every recollection of the past few days, causes to flow the tear of gratitude mingled with that of grief.

Our earnest prayer is, that while God in his goodness has permitted the removal from us of our only surviving son, in whose existence our earthly happiness was centered, and from our country of one who loved and served it, even unto death, he will not desert us in our hours of loneliness, and will infuse the same spirit of self sacrifice and heroism into the hearts of all the brave defenders of our liberty.

Remember us as ever indebted and grateful for all you have done. Respectfully yours,

E. D. ELLSWORTH,
PHEBE ELLSWORTH.

THE ELLSWORTH MONUMENT.

MECHANICSVILLE, Friday, May 30, 1861.

At a meeting of the citizens of Mechanicsville held May 30, 1861, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means for raising a fund for the erection of a Monument to the memory of the late Col. ELLSWORTH, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to take the necessary preliminary steps toward erecting a suitable Monument over the grave of the lamented Col. ELLSWORTH, and that said Committee be authorized to open a correspondence with persons in different parts of the country, to devise a plan for raising funds for that purpose.

Resolved, That Mr. LEWIS E. SMITH, of Mechanicsville, Hon. JAMES B. MCKEAN, M. C., Saratoga Springs, and Gen. EDWARD F. BULLARD, of Waterford, be appointed such Committee.

Resolved, That we invite all persons throughout the country, who may feel interested in the matter of erecting such monument, to correspond with said Committee, making such suggestions in relation to the mode of raising funds, &c., as their judgment and benevolence may dictate.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the New-York City, Albany, and County papers. REV. DAVID LYTLE, Chairman.

C. C. WETSELL, Secretary.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

A correspondent of the Rockingham *Register and Virginia Advertiser*, writing from Harper's Ferry under date of May 29, says:

"According to the law of Virginia, recently passed by the Convention, the Fourth Regiment was mustered into service on Friday and Saturday. They agree to serve the State as volunteers for the term of twelve months, 'unless sooner discharged.' Not more than half a dozen men in the whole regiment asked for a discharge from service.

A large number of troops have arrived here during the past week. They consist of Southwestern Virginia and Valley companies. The force here and through the surrounding country has been increased to about 11,000 since my last letter. Among them are the Lexington Grays, Saugersville Guard, Alleghany Roughs, and Grayson Dare Devils.

A regiment of 1,000 Mississippians has just arrived. This increases the army here to 12,000. The men are all armed and equipped. They report five more regiments *en route* for Virginia.

Some of the regiments now stationed here will be removed from the Ferry, and stationed in the country, on the line of the railroad, so that they can be thrown here in a few minutes, in case of attack."

Another correspondent from the same place, writing to this paper, under the same date, says: "I have not very much news to write. It is a matter of care as to what should be written from this point. The utmost vigilance is necessary whilst we have to deal with a stealthy, covert enemy.

New troops arrive here every day. Yesterday, a large crowd of soldiers came here. The two days previous, about 1,100 came, and to-day, two companies—one from Augusta and one from Covington, Alleghany County.

The finest looking men here are from Southwestern Virginia. There is one company in which there is scarcely a man less than six feet, whilst a large majority are above six feet. They are not long and gaunt, but all fully developed, muscular men. The company numbers 86.

A large number of the Baltimore City Guard, in Zouave costume, are here, and attract much attention. The uniform is beautiful. They had great difficulty in getting here, and wore citizen's dress over their uniforms.

We have continued rumors of war and attack.

There is no means by which I can tell the number of soldiers here. Be assured there is no small assembly. I can safely put it down at eight thousand. The Brooks Gap Rifles are down at Point of Rocks, to support IMBODEN'S battery. There is a large force there, of course, but I speak of them because they are from Rockingham.

Our heights are being fortified perfectly, and in a few days Harper's Ferry will be a point which all creation cannot take—not only impossible, but impregnable. Let ABRAHAM make the most of that. Ten thousand men, with the well fortified heights which surround us, can defend Harper's Ferry against ten times the number.

We have not much news here, and we are not permitted to tell all we know, therefore what I tell you you may rely upon as true."

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The following is an extract from a letter written by a lady who recently returned to New-Orleans from this City:

"The Washington Artillery and Crescent Rifles No. 2 leave, Monday, the 26th of May, for Virginia. The whole country is under arms, and we saw them all the way from Louisville until we reached New-Orleans. They were well uniformed and armed. It is a mistake to suppose that they have no arms; they have an abundance, and if Kentucky will secede, she can be perfectly independent of the Federal Government, as arms will be sent there from the South. As to the idea of starving us out, that is impossible. The whole country is supplied with enough to last until another crop can be gathered. The planters are putting in grain instead of cotton, and pledge themselves to keep their cotton on their plantations until the market is open for it, which those who know think will be the usual time next Fall. * * * The vessel which contained cotton has got off, after laying in the river nearly thirty days. (The vessel was waiting to run the blockade) Nothing is doing here but preparing the army for the field. There have been but two cases of sickness of consequence at Pensacola. The troops go well provided with everything. Coming on, our trunks had to pass through the Custom-house at Holly Springs, Miss. We were charged 20 cents on each trunk, but they were not opened."

THE NEW-ORLEANS PIRATES.

The New-Orleans *Bee* of May 25 vouchsafes this interesting information:

We have had many inquiries from our readers for information concerning the privateers that have been fitted out, or are now fitting out, at this port, and the prizes that have been taken; and, although we do not think it proper to publish all the particulars that are in our possession, we see no objection to giving a list of the prize vessels. They are seven in number, three captured by the armed steamship *Calhoun*, and two each by the steamers *Music* and *V. H. Ivy*, and represent a total value of about $170,000, a pretty good beginning for three privateers. The prosecution of their condemnation and sale is already pending before the Confederate States District Court of this city, and will undoubtedly come to an issue favorable to the captors in due time. The Confederate States Marshal, Mr. C. B. BEVERLY, has advertised his monition in the cases of the *Milan, Ocean Eagle, Ella, John H. Jarvis* and *Marshall*, notifying all interested in them or their cargoes to appear before the Confederate States District Court on the third Monday following this publication, to show cause, if any they have, why these vessels should not be condemned as lawful prizes, and the proceeds of sale distributed agreeably to the prayer of the libelants. There has been some conjecture as to where prizes could be lawfully taken, and as to the legal boundary of the 'high seas.' We can state positively that the high seas extend to low water tide mark, so that all of these vessels have been properly and legally captured.

The following is a correct list of the prizes that have been brought into our port up to this time:

Prizes of the steamship *Calhoun*. The ship *Milan*, from Liverpool, with 1,500 sacks salt, vessel worth about $20,000; bark *Ocean Eagle*, from Rockland, Maine, with a cargo of lime, worth about $20,000; schooner *Ella*, from Tampico for Pensacola, with a cargo worth about $5,000.

Prizes of the armed steamer *V. H. Ivy*: Ship *Marathon*, from Marseilles, in ballast, worth $35,000; ship *Abalino*, from Boston, with a cargo of ice; vessel worth about $20,000.

Prizes of the armed steamer *Music*: The *Marshall*, a splendid new ship from Havre, in ballast, worth at least $50,000; ship *John H. Jarvis*, from Liverpool, worth about $20,000.

A number of our prominent citizens own stock in these lucky privateers, and they have never known before such a profitable business. Their investments have been more than doubled in a week, and will probably go on in like ratio. This great success, too, will give vast encouragement to many capitalists who have not yet embarked in privateering, to do so. As the distant squadrons of the United States Navy have been generally recalled, and the North has no war vessels to spare for the protection of its ships, every sea on the globe is a fruitful field for captures, and at the end of the war the South will have a splendid commercial marine of prizes within her own ports."

SIGNALLING AN ATTACK.

The defences of Washington are complete. The telegraph is so arranged as to make an immediate report of danger and to concentrate all the forces in an instant. The following order has just been issued:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, May 30, 1861.

The Colonels of the Sixty-ninth New-York, Fifth New-York, and Twenty-eighth New-York Regiments will send a messenger, daily, to the Georgetown Telegraph Office to receive and send all telegraphic communications for their respective regiments.

The Colonels of the Eighth New-York, Twelfth New-York, and Twenty-fifth New-York Regiments will send daily to Arlington.

The Colonels of the First, Second and Fourth New-Jersey Regiments will send daily to Long Bridge.

The Colonels of the Michigan, Fifth Massachusetts, Fifth Pennsylvania, Third New-Jersey Regiments and New-York Zouaves will send daily to Alexandria.

The commanding officer of troops stationed at the Chain Bridge will communicate through the Chain Bridge office.

All the Colonels of the regiments on this side of the Potomac, with the exception of the Colonel of the Seventy-first New-York Regiment, who will send to Navy-yard, will send daily to the Washington office.

The night operator at the War Department will be required to call the operators at the following stations: Chain Bridge, Georgetown, Long Bridge, Arlington, Alexandria and Navy-yard, every half hour during the night, from 9 o'clock P. M. until 6 o'clock A. M., and the failure of any operator to respond, after a reasonable length of time has elapsed, will be duly reported to Gen. MANSFIELD.

If there should be any message of importance which requires immediate delivery, the operator will call upon the commanding officer nearest his office, and request that a man shall be detailed for that purpose.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adjutant-Gen.

QUADROON REGIMENT.

Col. LABATUT, a highly respectable and wealthy citizen of New-Orleans, has organized a regiment of quadroons, which numbers 1,200 rank and file. Its members possess, in the aggregate, $21,000,000 of property, including a large number of slaves. The field officers are the only members of the regiment of pure Caucasian blood, the company officers being quadroons. This corps is destined only for the purposes of a home guard. A merchant of New-Orleans states that it is admirably instructed, and that Col. LABATUT expresses entire confidence in the gallantry and fidelity of his men.

THE BURNING OF BISHOP POLK'S RESIDENCE.

The following card appears in the Nashville papers:

To the Northern Press:

An effort has been made by the Northern papers to make it appear that the houses of Bishop ELLIOT and myself were burned by discontented negroes. In this there is no foundation whatever. On the contrary, I have satisfactory evidence that it was the work of white men, under the promptings of the spirit of Abolitionism. To show the absurdity of this invention, there are scarcely any negroes within many miles of the locality. LEONIDAS POLK.

NASHVILLE, May 28, 1861.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM TEXAS.

The brig *Mystic*, Capt. GODFREY, arrived this morning from Indianola, Texas, *via* Key West, bringing 245 United States troops—companies A, F, and I, United States Infantry, in charge of Major SIBLY. She also brings 30 women and children attached to the command, all well. The United States frigate *Niagara* went into Havana May 18. The *Crusader* left Key West May 21, for Havana.

NO FLAG AT FORT DELAWARE.

Capt. JOHNSON, of the steamer *Delaware*, arrived yesterday morning from Philadelphia, reports that, when fired into on his previous trip from Fort Delaware, there was no American color, nor has there been any flying from the fort; consequently there was nothing to salute.

THE REAL DUTY OF THE COMMISSARIAT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of May 30 is an article headed, "Providing for the Army," intended to urge the formation of a new Department, to be called the Commissariat Department.

The general tone of the article is good. It brings forcibly to every one the great importance of feeding and clothing our men well. But does it not expect too much from the Commissariat?

The contrast between the French and English in the Crimea is well brought in, but why not follow up the real reason for that difference? Does not the article merely refer to the real source of the trouble, and then quietly saddle it upon the Commissariat?

A scarcity of food is a fault belonging truly to the Commissariat Department. But the failure in preparing it for eating certainly does not belong to them. That is the fault which originates and belongs to the recipients. And in this last part lies the great secret of the French superiority. They were more experienced as cooks, and more experienced in camp life.

Let me narrate an incident. During the Mexican War, a company from the interior, where they had been boarding at hotels, were ordered to the seaboard, *en route* for Mexico. With two days' provisions in their haversacks, they were placed on shipboard. The second day out, the commissary sergeant issued to the company their rations, viz: coffee, pork, hard bread, sugar, salt, vinegar, rice and beans—all in the natural state, and of the very best quality. The sergeant procured the mess-pans and camp kettles, and showed them the galley where they were to cook the food. Not one man of that company had ever cooked in his life. For two or three days they were all seasick, or they would have suffered very much. Where was the fault, in the Commissary Department or in the company? That is the trouble now. How can you avoid it? is the question.

My answer would be, a good Commissary Department first; and secondly, at least one plain cook to every company, who would know how to make good coffee, bake good bread, and make good bean and rice soup, and do it with the means that are furnished him.

AN OLD SOLDIER.

TREATMENT OF NEW-JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

We are informed upon apparently credible authority, that the Hudson Rifles and National Guard, two Companies of Hoboken, left on the 30th, at 11 A. M., joining two more companies—one in Jersey City and one in Newark—and thence all four companies join their regiment in Trenton. Before their departure from Hoboken they were presented with a banner, which cost $300, by the ladies of Hoboken, and some ladies sang the Star Spangled Banner for them before they marched. All left in excellent spirits, and many of them left homes, families and business without compulsion, well aware of the task they are about to undertake; many of them have seen service before. They left heartily, cheering and being cheered at knowing that their families will not suffer for want in their absence. A Committee for relief has formed itself, and Mr. STIAGNY, we understand, has already a subscription for $800 per month. On arriving at Trenton at 3 P. M., they were marched up to the City Hall, there left standing until 8 P. M., and last night we received the following dispatch, which speaks for itself:

TRENTON, May 31, 1861.

We are not cared for—no food—no quarters. Send provisions by to-night, or we shall leave, as we cannot live on promises. Answer immediately to Temperance Hall. CHAS. CONSMILLER,
Captain of Hudson Rifle Company.

On receipt of the above, provisions were bought immediately, and sent to them, which must have reached them last evening.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE ARMY.

Those of our readers having friends in the army at Old Point and Fortress Monroe, can communicate with them daily through ADAMS Express Company, who have established an Army Express to those places, as well as to Washington, Alexandria, Arlington Heights, Annapolis, and other points.

Letters and newspapers are carried free. They should be plainly directed to the company and Quartermaster of each regiment, and handed in to the Express office before 4½ P. M.

Our Massachusetts, Maine and New-Hampshire people will appreciate the move of Adams Express Company in opening an Old Point Express. Heretofore there has been no regular connection with that place except by transports.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

RETURN OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Seventh Regiment, Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS, returned to their quarters last evening about 6½ o'clock, having left Washington at 6 o'clock on the night previous. Two or three hundred people, principally ladies, were waiting to receive them on the Jersey side, and when the train arrived at 4½ o'clock, there was a flutter of affectionate pocket-handkerchiefs, and a masculine string of "Hi! hi! hi's!" It was in New-York, however, that our Seventh boys received their heartiest welcome. The streets were lined with people, and every window that could command Broadway was resplendent with fashion and beauty. When the regiment left for Washington, on the 19th of April last, the political and military situations were different to what they are now. The first was in danger; the second had no existence, except as we recognized it in these our sons going forth to do battle in our behalf. Hence there was a glad overflow of generous enthusiasm, a depth of emotion at their departure, which will probably never be experienced again. Now, when things are different, our people turn out in thousands to welcome them back, and to show that they have not forgotten an act of patriotic promptness. The pageant was as grand to the eye even if the music of swelling voices was not so great. All that delirious rapture of thankfulness which could only find utterance in wild shouts when the regiment went on their way South, would, of course, have been inappropriate on the occasion of their return, and those who listened for it, did so in vain. But the reception accorded to the fine fellows was sufficiently hearty. People were evidently glad to see them, and clapped their hands, shouted and waved their handkerchiefs with real delight.

The men presented a fine appearance, and, except in their faces, exhibited but few traces of camp life. A soldierly man always looks tidy, and this characteristic of the Seventh Regiment members was maintained yesterday, in spite of uniforms somewhat worn and faded, a decoration of smoked pipes in the cap and other eccentricities.

A deputation from the Union Defence Committee received the regiment at the foot of Cortlandt-street, and Mr. J. J. ASTOR, acting in their behalf, presented the following series of resolutions, which had been adopted at the Friday's meeting, to the regiment.

Resolved, That this Committee desire to express their cordial recognition of the efficient services rendered to the cause of the country at a critical emergency of its public affairs by the Seventh Regiment of New-York State Militia, commanded by Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS, and sharing fully in the general feelings of gratification which pervades this community at learning that the Commanding General of the United States Army, under the sanction of the President of the United States, has acknowledged in special general orders the important service rendered by that regiment, in an hour of dark and trying necessity, the Committee desire to unite their congratulations with those of their fellow-citizens in extending a welcome hand to cheer the return of a body of soldiers who have conferred such high honor on the City of New-York.

Resolved, That this Committee will take pleasure in attending the reception to be given to the Seventh Regiment on its arrival in this City to-morrow.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published and a copy furnished to Col. LEFFERTS.

J. J. ASTOR, Jr.,
Chairman *pro tem.* Executive Committee.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Sec'y Executive Committee.

The reserve corps of the Seventh and several companies from Sickles' Brigade acted as an escort. At the Armory a triumphal arch was erected inscribed with the words, "Welcome Home," and at several places on Broadway appropriate inscriptions were exhibited, holding out the welcome hand to the ready man.

COL. WILSON'S REGIMENT.

It was thought that Col. WILSON'S Regiment would be on their way to Washington at this time; but, on the contrary, they are still encamped on Staten Island, for the simple reason that suitable arms have not been received. On Friday last, a lot of old muskets which had been rejected already by six regiments, because of their useless qualities, were sent down to them, but not accepted. Col. WILSON says if Government wants his men it must have liberality enough to supply them with proper means of defence, for he will not allow them to pass through Baltimore or any other Southern city with old, rusty guns that miss fire six times out of ten. They anticipate an arrival of guns to-day, and if they are of the right kind the men will be fully prepared to leave for the seat of war next Tuesday.

COL. KERRIGAN'S REGIMENT.

Col. KERRIGAN wishes it to be understood that those persons who contemplate visiting his regiment at Staten Island to-day for the purpose of indulging their idle curiosity, will not be admitted to the campground under any pretence whatever. The large number of visitors which has heretofore frequented the grounds has been a serious detriment to the officers in the performance of their duties, which, added to the scanty clothing of the men, compelled the issuing of this order. A notice of the order is posted on the gate at the entrance, and is to be rigidly observed, not only on Sundays, but on other days. From 3½ till 6 o'clock P. M., the gate will be open for friends and relatives who are provided with a written pass from the commanding officer. The regiment is greatly in need of shoes and clothing, and if the proper authorities are not prompt in supplying them with these articles, Col. KERRIGAN will call upon the public at large to open their purses in behalf of his men.

COL. M'CHESNEY'S ZOUAVES AT THE HOOK.

The Zouaves, under Col. MCCHESNEY, number 700 men. Their encampment is upon the small island to the right of, and near the entrance to Shrewsbury River. They are enjoying themselves well, their food and quarters being entirely satisfactory. The excellent sea breeze and bathing add greatly to the health and comfort of the men. They have been supplied with Springfield muskets, knapsacks, haversacks, cap boxes, belts, shoes, stockings, etc. They are expecting to parade in the City before leaving, which will be within the present week.

THE SICKLES BRIGADE AND THE TELEGRAPHIC CORPS.

Capt. W. H. CHESTER, of the Sickles Brigade, informs us that the telegraphic corps connected with that command is well organized, and will be put into practical operation soon, at Camp Scott. He commands a company composed exclusively of telegraph operators, line-repairers, battery-keepers, and mechanics, in different branches. The instruments consist of ten lines of insulated wire, weighing not over 40 pounds to the mile, diverging from the General's tent, and connecting at ten picket stations one and two miles distant. Each station has a small instrument, bell and key, and the central station is supplied with a ten-numbered annunciator, such as is seen in hotels. The signals will be by numbers representing concerted questions and replies, too simple to be misunderstood. Whenever there is a separation of one command, the advancing column may be accompanied by a telegraph line, and constant communication kept up, even when on the march.

ARRIVAL OF MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS.

The three companies of Massachusetts Volunteers who have consented to join the Brooklyn Legion, arrived yesterday morning and the night previous. They consist of the Newburyport National Guard, Capt. J. P. L. Westcott, First-Lieut. Wm. D. Foster, and Second-Lieut. Wm. J. Creasy. They have 80 men, armed with Colt's revolving rifle; the West Cambridge Company, Capt. A. S. Ingalls, First-Lieut James W. Kenney; Second-Lieut. Ira Keyes, has 79 men; and the Milford Company, Capt P. S. Linsey, First-Lieut F. Johnson, Second-Lieut. A. Walcott, 81 men. All of the men are well drilled, and should they all join the Brooklyn Legion, as contemplated, will prove a valuable acquisition. It is rumored that one of the companies—that from Newburyport—is inclined to hold out, but it is hoped that matters will be arranged so that the original purpose of consolidation will be effected.

MOZART REGIMENT.

Seven hundred and sixty men belonging to this Regiment, Colonel J. S. COCKS commanding, left their barracks at the corner of Greene and Houston streets yesterday afternoon, and proceeded to Yonkers, where they are going into encampment. Adjt. E. J. RILEY, late of the Empire City Regiment, is now connected with this *corps*, and will greatly benefit the regiment by his experience and zeal.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. M.

Brigadier General HALL has received and promulgated the following orders:

GENERAL HEAD QUARTERS, STATE NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Friday, May 31, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 212.—Special Orders No. 49, respecting the detail of Regiments of the First Division New York State Militia for camp duty on the Battery, is rescinded. By order of the Commander-in-Chief, J. MEREDITH READ, Jr.,
Adjutant-General.

Brigadier-General WM. HALL,
Commanding First Division N. Y. S. M.,
New-York.

Journalistic Aid and Comfort.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is it not time for the Press and People to express more emphatically than they have hitherto their indignation at the course pursued by the *Journal of Commerce*, in its treatment and comments on public events? At a time when the Government should be upheld and supported earnestly, its columns teem with lugubrious whinings for the loss of trade and prosperity; and, not contented with the negative duty of keeping silent if it cannot concur in the policy of our rulers, through its own comments, and through a variety of correspondence, possibly written by its conductors, it is pouring a daily poison into the public mind, retarding the movements and impairing the energy and support which the citizens of the State are so generously extending to the Government.

However much we may differ in regard to the policy that is best for the State, we must necessarily agree that some policy was and is a necessity. That trade and manufactures have languished and commerce declined, ever since the secession of South Carolina, is known to no one better than this journal, and that it was absolutely necessary to attempt a solution is, or at least ought to be, equally clear.

After the maturest deliberation, and a rare patience Government marked out a policy, and is now endeavoring to advance to stability and order by means of it; and as its policy and aims are definite and fixed, it is clear that we can only attain peace by supporting, upholding, encouraging, and that heartily, too, the Government as it is.

The injury which this print is now doing the national cause is incalculable; it is endeavoring to instil doubt, fear and uncertainty into the hearts of the merchants; and paralyzing the arm of the soldier; and, worst of all, conveying to the enemy assurances of divided councils among ourselves.

I respectfully submit that, if reason, patriotism, the cause of humanity, will not move this journal to a decent regard for known public opinion, it might be eminently proper for a Grand Jury to inquire whether it has any jurisdiction in that matter. J.

"What Shall be Done with Them?"

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your article this morning, headed the "Problem of the Negro Fugitives," is not the solution thereof contained in the very same issue, in M. SCRIVE'S Report on the Crimean Campaign, at page 5. Allow me to quote: "So that it may be said that at this moment there exists, by the side of the English army, a second army of laborers, charged with general labors, with the maintenance of roads, and the supply of provisions." You say, "what shall we do with fifty or a hundred thousand?"—draft or organize them into this supplementary or assistant army; set them to constructing roads, to assist on earthworks, utilize them into transporters of provisions, or hospital attendants. They are acclimated, and used to labor under a sun that will pour down disease and disaster on our hitherto unaccustomed Northern troops. Nor could their loyalty be a very questionable point. Whatever their previous attachment to their masters, their love for Liberty would transcend it, and they would pretty speedily recognize the fact that they were assisting in behalf of a Power destined most assuredly to work out that Liberty for them "to the full." I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

JACOB WREY MOULD.

No. 75 East Twenty-sixth-street, N. Y., June 1, 1861.

Suspension of the Habeas Corpus.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 30, 1861.

I regret to see, in your issue of this day, an article headed "Civil and Martial Law," in which you say that no man knew better than Judge TANEY, "that so far as military arrests were concerned," the writ of habeas corpus "was suspended." Now, Sir, the Constitution of the United States, among the limitations of the *powers of Congress*, says that "the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it," (Art. 1, sec. 9–2,) which is a condensation from CHARLES PINCKNEY'S draft, which said: "The Legislature shall not suspend the writ of habeas corpus, except for — months." It is nowhere asserted in the Constitution, that the President has such power, which, if possessed, would create him a dictator, and place the liberty, if not the life, of every citizen in his hands. It is well remembered that when Chancellor KENT issued a writ of habeas corpus, directed to Commodore CHAUNCEY, then commanding on the lakes, to produce the body of a person arrested by him, and that when the Commodore replied that he was held as a prisoner of a war, that the Chancellor declared that to be an insufficient return, that the Supreme Court of the State of New-York would decide whether he was, and attached CHAUNCEY for contempt. Even in monarchical England, the writ of habeas corpus can alone be suspended by act of Parliament. It is not well, Mr. Editor, even in times like these, to place such powers in the hands of one man, nor in a war undertaken in behalf of the Constitution, to disregard its plain provisions. The people of the North will sustain the Government with heart and hand, but will be jealous of their liberty and personal rights. D. H.

The Murder of John M. Swain.

CORONER'S INQUEST—THE ALLEGED MURDERER IMPRISONED.

The circumstances connected with the murder of JOHN M. SWAIN, a baker, residing at No. 199 Prince-street, who was shot dead on Friday evening at a lager-beer saloon in the basement of the same building, by one of his neighbors, named SAMUEL MERRITT, were yesterday made the subject of inquiry by Coroner SCHIRMER. The testimony of the persons who witnessed the occurrence fully corroborated the report published in yesterday's TIMES. Both men had permitted themselves to become excited while discussing the troubles of the country, and deceased earnestly proclaimed himself a sympathizer with the rebels. MERRITT, the prisoner, insisted that his opponent should repeat after him the words "United States or nothing," and shot him for refusing. The inquest was held at the Eighth Precinct Station-house, which was filled with friends of the deceased and the prisoner, to whom the proceedings seemed deeply interesting. MERRITT fled after he had done the mischief, but in the course of a couple of hours surrendered himself to the police, asserting his innocence of having fired the fatal shot. This assertion he has since persisted in making; but the testimony left the jury no cause for doubting his guilt, and a verdict was rendered against him. He was committed to the Tombs, pending action by the Grand Jury. Following is the substance of the testimony:

Edward C. Immen deposed—I am 23 years of age and live at No. 199 Prince street, where I attend a saloon for my father. Yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock, Mr. Samuel Merritt, Mr. Salmon M. Swain, and myself were in the saloon; the three were setting at a table, drinking lager-bier and discussing politics; they were talking about the affairs of the country, and Mr. Swain acknowledged that he was a Secessionist, and that he would like to see two Confederacies, a Southern and a Northern; he said that in his opinion it would be best for the people; they became angry about it and high words ensued, and Mr. Merritt wanted to make Mr. Swain say "United States or Nothing," and Mr. Swain said, "United States" three or four times, but he did not say the "Nothing;" and Swain was waiting for him to say it; I do not remember any other words passing between them; I did not hear Mr. Merritt threaten the deceased; the pistol was held pointed by Mr. Merritt about a minute or so ere it was fired, and I had no idea that Mr. Merritt was going to shoot the deceased; Mr. Swain stood up a minute or so, then leaned over against the wall and then fell to the floor; he did not utter a word after he was shot; they were both very much excited; there was no offensive language passed between them; they did not call each other names; the pistol now shown, is the one I saw in the hands of Mr. Merritt; I never saw it before; Mr. Merritt laid the pistol down on the table, and instantly ran out of the saloon, without saying a word; I did not see him lay the pistol down, but I saw it lying there afterwards; we have no firearms in our premises, except a shot gun belonging to us; an officer came in, in a few minutes, and took possession of the pistol, and kept watch over the place; I had called for an officer, and soon after one came; I do not know what Mr. Swain said, when the pistol went off; Merritt and Swain both arose from the table together, and both backed towards the door; I did not see the pistol in Mr. Merritt's hand, until the two were standing near the door; I did not see Mr. Merritt go back towards the table and lay the pistol on it; I cannot say the pistol belongs to Mr. Merritt.

Wm. M. Wade, one of the Sergeants of the Eighth Ward Police, deposed—Yesterday afternoon, about 4½ o'clock, a man stopped at the Station-house and said that a man had been shot in a saloon in Prince-street; I sent officer Sullivan around to the place and followed on as soon as I could, and when entering the saloon, I made inquiries; found the pistol and the two witnesses, Immen and Salmon; Mr. Immen stated that the pistol did not belong to him; the two witnesses were brought here by my order; the bar-keeper told me that Mr. Merritt had shot the man, and that there were but four persons in the saloon at the time—himself, deceased, Salmon and Merritt; Mr. Merritt came to the Station house at 6 o'clock 45 minutes P. M., and delivered himself up to me; he said he had heard they were looking for him, and he came to give himself up.

Cornelius Salmon deposed—I am in the ice business and reside at No. 17 Macdougal st.; was in Mr. Immen's saloon yesterday, between four and five o'clock; Merritt and I were passing along there, and I said, "let us have a glass of lager," and we went in together; I had known him for about ten years; he is a friend of mine; we met in the saloon young Mr. Immen, the bar-tender; there was no one else then present; we sat down and called for two glasses of beer, and had them, perhaps, half drank, when Mr. Swain came in; I asked him to sit down with us and have a glass of beer, and he did so, and then commenced talking politics; Swain swore and said he would like to have the American flag trampled on, and spoke about dissolving the Union; said there should be a Southern Confederacy, and that he had lived South once; spoke about going there again to live, or something to that purport; he drank his beer, and went out after disputing some time with Mr. Merritt; he was gone about five minutes, when he returned to the saloon; he was without either hat or coat when he came in the first time, and I think he was so the second time, but I won't be certain; we were there drinking more beer, and he had a second glass; he appeared very mad when he came in, and it seemed as if he had not got over the ill-feeling that possessed him at first; we all sat down at the table, Swain and Merritt sitting nearly opposite each other, and I near Swain's side; they recommenced their argument, and I believe that Merritt had something to say about the "United States or nothing;" Swain said he would like to shoot every s—— b—— of them, referring to the Union men, but I saw no preparation for shooting on either side at that time or any other; did not see Merritt point a pistol at Swain; had not my head that way; if I had seen it I would say so; the first I saw of the pistol it was lying on the table after it had gone off; the one shown looks like the pistol; it lay near the middle of the table; they were both sitting at the table when the pistol went off; did not see that they were sitting, but only infer so, because if they were standing, I would have noticed it, by the chairs moving when they arose; if deceased had stood up, he must have come right down again; the table was about 3½ feet in diameter; Merritt got up immediately from the chair, and started for the door, as I did; we started up the steps, but came down again and said "don't let us go away," and after standing a few minutes the sidewalk got full of people, and we went away, but not together; I did not see the firing of the pistol; deceased fell down right behind where he was sitting; I do not know whether he fell directly on the floor or on the chair; I did not say a word when the pistol was fired; did not see it before it was lying on the table; Merritt left the premises before I did, and during the evening I went to the station-house and delivered myself up as a witness, and subsequently he came in; considerable offensive language passed between the two, but no threats of personal violence nor any personality at all that I remember; I did not see Merritt shoot Swain.

Michael J. Sullivan deposes—I am a patrolman of this (Eighth) Precinct; yesterday, about four and a half o'clock, I was sent to No. 199 Prince-street, and found the deceased lying on the floor of the saloon, on his back; asked the proprietor who had killed Swain, and he said Sam Merritt, but he did not know where Merritt lived; he stated there were only three beside himself present, one of whom was Mr. Salmon, whom I arrested and brought to the station-house, as soon as I could get assistance; found a pistol on the table; the one now shown looks like it; it was a horse-pistol; I took possession of it and gave it to the Sergeant; the crowd around the saloon told me that Merritt ran down Prince street toward Macdougal; attempted to find Merritt, but was unable to do so; went back to the saloon and remained there until eight o'clock, when I was relieved; as I was bringing Immen and Salmon to the station-house, I asked Immen who it was that shot Swain, and he said Samuel Merritt; Salmon contradicted him, and gave me another name, but I don't know what it was.

Geo. B. Bouton, testified as to the nature of the wound, and that it was the cause of SWAIN'S death.

THE VERDICT.

The Jury then retired, and soon returned with a verdict that deceased JOHN M. SWAIN, had come to his death by a pistol shot wound, at the hands of SAMUEL H. MERRITT, May 31, 1861.

The prisoner was examined in the prescribed way. He said his name was SAMUEL H. MERRITT; his age, 27 years; was a native of New-York, and resided at No. 307 West Sixteenth-street; his occupation was that of a painter. In relation to the charge preferred against him, he declared himself *not guilty*.

The Coroner committed him to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury, and the witnesses were also detained.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—A melancholy and fatal accident occurred in the vicinity of Lochaber, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., by which two sisters, CATHARINE and ALVINA MCDONALD—were hurried into eternity. On the morning of the day mentioned the two young women, aged respectively 16 and 18 years, accompanied their mother to witness the devastation made in the vicinity of their dwelling by a recent land-slide. While being thus engaged, one of the girls, noticing a considerable crack in the portion of earth on which they were standing, suggested the propriety of retiring from such a locality. Mrs. MCDONALD at once proceeded to leave the spot, but on turning around to see if her daughters were following, she was horror struck at seeing them disappear beneath a mass of earth which had given way. Her immediate impulse was to rush to their rescue, but a man who witnessed the calamity caught her suddenly and saved her from sharing in the lamentable fate of her daughters. In half an hour after the accident the bodies were recovered, but of course life was extinct. This sad event has spread a marked gloom over the whole neighborhood, and must be most distressing to the relatives of the deceased.—*London (C. W.) Free Press.*

Ex-Gov. Henry Dutton, of New-Haven, has been elected to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, occasioned by the retiracy of Judge Ellsworth.

Passengers Sailed.

In ship Kathay, for Shanghai—Rev. E. Doty, Rev. Leonard W. Kip, Jr., Rev. James H. Ballagh and wife, Rev. Samuel Dodd, Rev. R. S. Maclay and wife, 5 children and servant, Rev. N. Sites and wife, Clement D. Nye and wife, 3 children and servant, Miss Harris, Halifax, N. S.; Mrs. T. C. Stoddard, Mr. Lyman Hunt Stoddard, and 1 in the steerage. Total, 28.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 30 | Sun sets..... 7 25 | Moon rises..12 38
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 54 | Gov. Island... 3 43 | Hell Gate... 5 45

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, June 1.

Cleared.

Steamship Ariel, Wilson, Aspinwall D. B. Allen.

Steamer Thomas Swann, Layfield, Fort Pickens, W. P. Wilbur.

Ships Dorcas Prince, Meady, London, Nesmith & Sons; Yorkshire, Fairbanks Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; Samuel Robertson, Tabor, Bordeaux, J. R. Dow; Atalanta, Whitmore, London, Nesmith & Son; Robena, Martin, Glasgow, ——.

Barks Tuisko, Dammermann, Bremen, ——; Warren, Bernhall, Havana, Truyillo & Russe; Mary, Gibbs, Key West and Tortugas, McCready, Mott & Co.

Brigs Atlantic, Hotchkiss, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Marshall, Harriman, Bangor, Brett, Son & Co.; Renshaw, Bartlett, Zaza, J. E. Ward & Co.; 18 G. Adams, Carver, Cork and a market, Brett, Son & Co.; Beronda, Higgins, Aspinwall, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Matilda, (Br.,) Cousland, Cork, Barclay & Livingston; J. P. Ellicott, Bryant, Matanzas, H. D. Brookman & Co.

Schooners Medora, Rhodes, Portland, N. O. Pillsbury; Rival, Hobbie, Stamford, ——; Dart, ——, Stamford, ——; Kasbec, Long, Aspinwall, Thos. M. Mayhew; J. S Bowman, Davis, Mayaguez, S. R. Onativia & Co.; Mary Alice, Welch, St. Thomas, W. J. Miller & Hought.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Geo. Peabody, Prichard, Fort Monroe 24 hours, in ballast to master. Left the U. S. steam transports State of Georgia and Coatzacoalcos discharging troops. The G. P. has been engaged in transporting horses and cattle for the troops at Washington and Fort Monroe.

Steamer Delaware, Johnson, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer P. T. Heartt, Siddell, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to master.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship National Guard, Gates, Antwerp, via Galveston Bar 22 ds., with bricks to J. H. Brower & Co.

Bark Eliza Young, (Br.,) Darkee, Providence 3 ds., in ballast. Will load for Bristol, Eng.

Bark Andrew Manderson, (of Philadelphia,) Thompson, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to master.

Bark Glydenlove, (Nor.,) Swenson, Boston 4 ds., in ballast. Will load for Cork.

Brig Mystic, Godfrey, Indianola, Texas May 3, via Key West 11 ds., with U. S. troops. May 11, lat. 26 30, lon. 86 22 boarded Br. bark Mary, of Liverpool, from Rio Janeiro, for New-Orleans 50 ds. out; supplied us with water.

Brig J. & H. Crowley, (of Addison,) Driske, Remedios 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Simpson & Mayhew.

Schr. D. N. Richards, Joy, Key West 10 ds., in ballast, to Benner & Deake. May 28, lat. 36 36, lon. 73 45, passed the mast of a large vessel with sails attached; also a quantity of barrels of flour.

Schr. Cosmopolite, Gilley, Cardenas 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to master. Had very heavy weather most of the passage.

Schr. Irene, (lighter,) from wreck of brig Gov. Bell, from Cardenas, ashore at Squan Beach.

Schr. W. H. Rowe, Harrison, Greenport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Elmira Rogers, Wightman, Providence, for Kingston.

Schr. Village Belle, (Br.,) Harvey, Windsor, N. S., 16 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. John, Jackson, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Ann Salter, Fish, Manhattanville, with iron for Wareham.

Schr Perine, Sheffield, New Bedford, with oil; was towed to this City by steamer Wamsutta.

Schr. Kossuth, Lee, Newburyport 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Congress, Rowebuck, Elizabethport, with coal, for Salem.

Schr. H. Blackway, Corson, Apalachicola 23 ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Fish, Manhattanville, for Wareham.

Schr. Georgia, Morris, Providence 3 ds.

Schr. Zicovo, Allen, New-Haven 2 ds.

Schr. Medora, Rhodes, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

Schr Fountain, Burse, Fall River, for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. Mountain Home, Pond, New-Haven, for Albany.

Schr. L. Daniels, Smith, Hartford 2 ds.

Schr. Lacon, Bacon, Dighton 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. N. Shaler, Dickson, Hartford, for Port Ewen.

Schr. Isaac Rich, Crowell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse.

Schr. Dart, Phillips, Taunton 3 ds., with nails.

Schr. J. H. Deputy, ——, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. H. B. Metcalf, Duncan, Providence 2 ds.

Sloop E. Sprague, Gibbs, Providence, with mdse.

Sloop Emily, Smith, Elizabethport, with coal for Southport.

WIND—Sunset E., very light.

BELOW—1 bark and 1 brig, unknown.

Sailed.

May 31—Ships Jennie H. Paine, for Bangor, Me.; Zuleika, for St. John, N. B.; Guy Mannering, Alexander Marshall, Richard S Ely, and Miles Standish, for Liverpool. Barks Alice Tainter, for Cork; Anna Maria, (Nor.,) for Dublin; Eagle, for Curacoa.

June 1—Steamships Saxonia, (Ham.,) for Hamburg, and passed the Battery at 12:45 P. M.; Champion, for Aspinwall; Etna, for Liverpool. Also, steamship Ariel for ——.

Spoken, &c.

Evening Star—ship, from Havana for Boston, May 26.

Starlight—bark, from Havana for Falmouth, May 28, lat. 31 48, lon. 79 09.

Miscellaneous.

HOLMES HOLE, May 31—The schooner E. M. Haley, of Morristown, N. J., Haley, from Cardenas, with a cargo of molasses, bound to Portland, arrived on the 28th, leaking badly, with both pumps constantly going, having sprung a leak on the 21st inst. She went on the ways on the 30th. Found her leaking out of the larboard streak just forward of the centre board box. Has been caulked and launched to-day, and will proceed immediately. (By letter to Elwood Walter, Esq., Sec'y Board Underwriters.)

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

TAMMANY SOCIETY, OR COLUMBIAN ORDER.

At a special meeting of the Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, at Tammany Hall, on Saturday, 1st inst., Ex-Grand Sachem DANIEL E. DELAVAN was called to the Chair, and EDWARD SANFORD appointed Secretary.

On motion, a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Purdy, Bell, Kelly, Giles, and Sanford, was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the course of the Society in relation to the demise of their lamented Grand Sachem.

The Committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, JAMES CONNER, late Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society, one of the oldest and most faithful in its councils, and loved and revered by the brothers of our Order for his manly virtues, his fidelity to all trusts in which he was engaged, his devoted friendship to his associates, has been removed by an All-Wise Providence from his sphere of usefulness among us—his familiar voice no more to be heard around our Council fires, nor the lessons of his experience to be given us: Therefore,

Resolved, By the Tammany Society, that while we unite with all who knew our late respected chief, in lamenting our common loss, it is especially the sacred privilege of the Order, of which he has been for so long a period a respected brother and often the honored head, to express our heartfelt grief for the departure from earthly joys and cares of one bound to us by so many years of common fellowship, common toils, and common triumphs.

Resolved, That the death of our beloved brother and father is one which may well be deplored by the whole community of which he was so useful a member, and which recognizes with deep regret as joys that return no more his fidelity as a patriot, his worth as a man, and his public spirit as an officer and citizen.

Resolved, That we sympathize with heartfelt sorrow in this severe affliction to the bereaved family of our late associate, who can best of all realize and honor his manly, generous and open nature, and the devotion he felt for all who were endeared to him by sacred ties and obligations.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, duly attested, be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and published.

Resolved, That, as a testimonial of respect, the members of this Society attend the funeral of their deceased brother on Sunday, the 2d instant, and that the badges of the Society be draped in mourning for the space of one year.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, Grand Sachem *pro tem.*
EDWARD SANFORD, Secretary, *pro tem.*

JUNE, 1861.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S & BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sunday, June 2.. 9 A. M.	Sunday, June 2.. 3½ P. M.
Monday, June 3.. 10½ A. M.	Monday, June 3.. 3½ P. M.
Tuesday, June 4. 11½ A. M.	Tuesday, June 4.. 3½ P. M.
Wed'sday, June 5. 3½ P. M.	Thursday, June 6. 6½ A. M.
Thursday, June 6. 3½ P. M.	Friday, June 7... 6½ A. M.
Friday, June 7... 3½ P. M.	Saturday, June 8. 7 A. M.
Saturday, June 8. 3½ P. M.	Sunday, June 9... 3½ P. M.
Sunday, June 9... 8 A. M.	Monday, June 10. 7 A. M.
Monday, June 10. 3 50 P. M.	Tuesday, June 11. 7 A. M.
Tuesday, June 11. 4½ P. M.	

FARE 25 CENTS.

LOST—A SCOTCH DIRK-KNIFE AND FORK, IN a sheath. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at No. 13 3d-av.